HERE ARE SCENES — to make the late Senator Theodore G. Bilbo turn over in his Mississippi grave. The only thing good about them, "The Man" would think, is the fact that the principals are foreigners, not Americans.

Top left photo shows American singer Anne Brown as she enters a waiting limousine outside a church in Oslo, Norway where she became the bride of the gentleman at her left, handsome Thorlief Schelderup, son of a Norwegian Supreme Court justice. The wedding attracted considerable attention, but from the looks on the faces of the persons in the picture, their excited curiousity is not based on Miss Brown's race, but is merely the ordinary curiosity of folks everywhere about weddings and luxurious trappings.

ROBERT MOSS — lost among his 11 happy and shabby offspring on the deck of the S. S. Empress of Scotland has the distinction of being the highest paid private in the British Army. But he probably has added distinction: he undoubtedly has a brood of the most variagated colors in the entire British empire, ranging from the brunette at his left to the little tow head at the left end.

Moss gets 50 pounds (about $200) a month for support of his 11 children, and his colonial wife, sixth from the left. The Mosses are shown upon their arrival in Liverpool from their father's last foreign station.

The colorful trio in the photo at the left are newlyweds and best man. Best man is Prince "I Got a Horse" Monolulu, a British colonial. The bridegroom, in the center, is George Ferguson, of the British Honduras. His bride, the former Miss Rita Wyss, is Swiss. The pair met in a dance hall, were wed at Marylebone registry office.

a "platonic" basis.

Miss Kane testified also that she had often dined with Walker, had invited him home to spend the night and had travelled to Washington with him. Walker's prominence here stemmed chiefly from the fact that he was among the first Negro athletes to be given a tryout by the football Yankees some years ago.

His lawyer, Eugene Knickle Jones Jr., said afterward that he might appeal the case because he could see no reason why phoning a white girl was a crime, especially if the friendliness has been formed as outlined by Miss Kane and Walker.

When asked direct if she were in love with Walker, the young woman answered: "I wouldn't put it that way. I would say that I was enormously fond of him.

He Phoned Her Nightly For 2 Years, Is Jailed

NEW YORK—(ANP) — Hugh Walker, the one time Columbia University student who was jailed here recently for phoning an attractive blonde nightly over a two-year period, was given a suspended sentence when he appeared before Acting Chief Magistrate Ambrose Haddock last week.

Previously, Walker had been ordered to Bellevue Hospital for observation. Accusing him was Kathleen (Kay) Kane, a graduate of Columbia last June, who admitted having met him on the campus on

Mrs. Roosevelt Will Help Bring Babies To U. S.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who recently left for England, is working on arrangements to bring 46 children of English mothers, fathered by Negro servicemen, to the U. S.

They will be adopted by responsible families in California. Arrangements, it was reported, are about complete.

The mothers of the children are said to have been married women whose husbands were in the British armed forces.

permits pending an appeal for re-
hearing it was revealed last week.
Handed life sentences last week, Counsel for
Los Angeles county, said that he
and two assistants are engaged in
careful analysis of the decision and
upon their findings will depend
final action in a plea for a rehear-
ing.

260 W. 125th St. F
couple insist that it
thing, declaring that
husband is just one o
is a real romancer.
Love, however, m
to the parents. In f
upon receiving a st
a process server, is
have cursed out the
blurted, "You 'n - - -
to be the death of m
Holdings of the
and her husband inc
several banks, 40 sh
Gas and Electric sto
nearly $2,000, and $
U.S. savings bonds.

Defies Court

Marriage Rule

LOS ANGELES — Rosamone Rice, chief of the ma
division here, is defy
ing the marriage license
defying the recent
California Supreme
ing interracial mar-
uses to issue such

NOT OF UNSOUND MIND:

Mixed Couple Given Girl's $9,000 by Court

NEW YORK—Ruling by implication that a white woman is not of unsound mind when she decides to marry a man of the opposite race, Supreme Court Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter last week ordered Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Farnham to return to their daughter the $9,000 in cash and stock which they were withholding from her.

The daughter, now Mrs. Flor- according to reports, has decided ence F. Mortley, about 30, met her to sign over the accounts to her husband, a waiter, in a sandwich husband to help him "go into busi- shop across the street from the ness."

Apollo Theatre during the time "A Real Romancer"

that she was an avid amateur hour The romance began last June, fan. and within six months the boy

An accountant and a graduate from Harlem and the girl from the of Hunter College, Mrs. Mortley, Bronx were married and living at

Orders White-Negro License

Interracial Marriage Ban Voided by California Court

San Francisco, Oct. 1 (AP).—A California law prohibiting marriage of white persons to those of Negro, Mongolian or Malayan blood was thrown out today by the State Supreme Court.

The opinion declared that since the right to marry is the right to join in marriage with the person of one's choice, a law prohibiting a person from marrying a member of another race restricts his choice, thereby restricting his right to marry.

The court held the law violated the equal protection of the laws clause of the United States Constitution.

The court directed that the Los Angeles County clerk issue a marriage license, as requested, by Andrea D. Perez, a white women, and Sylvester S. Davis, a Negro.

Today's ruling declared "marriage is a fundamental right of free men."

The court split 4 to 3 on the issue.

The dissent pointed out that 29 States, in addition to California, had laws barring the marriage of whites to Negroes. Whenever challenged, the dissent said, these laws have been upheld as valid exercises of legislative power by both State and Federal courts.

In Virginia, marriages of white persons with Negroes, Orientals, Mongolians, or American Indians are all prohibited. The same is true in Maryland except as to Indians. The District of Columbia has no law concerning mixed marriages.)

AFROs Worth 50c Each in Columbia

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Just out front of the State Capitol, at a news stand on Main and Washington Sts., AFROs were sold out shortly after they hit the stands last Wednesday.

An additional supply was soon gone with mostly whites demanding them.

Brought Up by Whites

A survey of shops along Washington St. evoked this comment: "colored folk didn't have a chance to get that paper this week. White folk took them all."

At the home where I stayed here, a white insurance agent came by and asked the landlady to "get several copies of those papers with that story about Gov. Thurmond's colored cousins in it."

Offered 50c for AFRO

When I drove up to a filling station, several men started bidding for my personal copy of the AFRO. It went as high as 50c.

"AFRO, MISTER?"

I found absolutiy no confirmation to the contention of a local barber that the AFROs had been driven off the streets by local cops.

"They were not driven off the street, "An AFRO agent insisted, "they were bought off!"

DEMOCRACY'S CHALLENGE:

Intermarriage Costly but Vet Keeps Faith

NEW YORK — (ANP)—The tragic problems of children born of mixed marriages in the United States—" a situation which is apparently far more common in our interracial relations than most people realize—" are aired in an article in Look magazine for Nov. 9.

Entitled "White Boy in a Negro World," it is written by David W. Evans, a colored engineer in New York, and father of a four-year-old blonde-haired, blue-eyed boy.

Racial Backgrounds

Evans reveals that his son, David, was born of an English-Irish-Italian girl. He, himself, is the son of an African-Indian-Welsh father.

"But that fact makes David Jr. a colored boy in the minds of most Americans, although he is as blonde as a Swedish child," he points out, adding:

Advice Scorned

"People tell me that I must give in to this system of classification—that I must put David into one racial group or another, so that he will have a firm footing in that group.

"So far, I have refused to do it. Why must David be colored or white? Why can't he simply be David Evans Jr., tall for his age, blonde, full of questions, and fond of cheese?"

Mother Hate Victim

The mother, Mrs. Theresa Evans, died after David's birth in March, 1945, as a result of the "hidden discrimination that exists in people's minds."

She was very weak at the time of birth and had been advised to remain in the hospital, but ignored this mainly because of intolerance.

Her weak condition and loneliness for her husband, who was serving in the mid-Pacific, was accentuated by remarks cast at her by people in the hospital because she had married a colored man.

She left the hospital before being well enough and eventually had to return—but the damage was done.

Ponders Son's Future

Evans says that, as a colored man, he has encountered his share of discriminatory treatment, but wonders:

"What about David's future? First of all, will David have a fair opportunity to earn his living?

"Because my skin is quite light, I have often been accepted for employment in jobs that are not usually opened to colored people—but too often, I have been dismissed later with flimsy excuses.

"With friendships and marriage, David may face much more delicate and complex ploblems."

Magazine Makes Plea

In an editorial note, the magazine pointed out that "the story told here is not an isolated instance. Millions of mulattoes in the United States are living evidence of the great amount of racial mixture that has already gone on.

"And it is clear that the amount of intermarriage is by no means negligible today.

"While some of the offspring of these mixed unions pass over into the white group, most others, in accordance with racial mores, are treated as colored people.

"America owes the children of these mixed unions a better answer to their problems than has so far been offered."

Birthday Party Held in Harlem for Interracial Couple

Harlemites drink a toast to the happiness of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hilton Smyth (center) as Mr Smyth celebrated his birthday last Sunday. Mrs. Smyth is the former Mabel Sanford Lewis vocational high school teacher. In the photo are, left to right: Erma Bailey, Lois Chase women's wear editor; Mrs. Smyth, Mr. Smyth, Modesta Roquemore, Florence Patillo Richard Roquemore.

African Chief Weds White Girl

LONDON—Seretse Khama, 27-year-old law student here, and heir-apparent to the throne of the proud Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, is flying home to claim his throne and over 100,000 fellow tribesmen who flouted racial tradition by marrying a white woman.

The tall, mustacheod African who is scheduled to rule over his tribe next year, married Ruth Williams, a 24-year-old clerk here, three weeks ago but did not inform his uncle and the tribal counseleors until the ceremony was over.

When the regent heard the news he sent the heir-apparnt a cable commanding him to report back home for "talks of grave importance." Discussing his predicament, Khama said:

"I gather my uncle and his counselors may think differentally of having me as chief now that I have a white wife.

"I still want to be chief of Bamangwato, and want my wife to be by my side. I expect the final issue will rest with my people."

His attractive bride declared: "My one hope is that I can go back to Bamangwato and help him rlue.

British Babies

New Law Permits Soldier Dads To Adopt British Born Babies

BY JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Illegitimate babies fathered by colored soldiers in England during the war, may be adopted by their fathers and brought to this country under a recent amendment of Great Britain's Adoption Act of 1943, the Children's Bureau of the Social Security Administration disclosed last Thursday.

The information came as a distinct surprise to officials of the Children's Bureau, who, as late as two weeks ago, joined with other Government officials here in discounting reports that 5,000 children of colored ex-servicemen would be sent to this country on a specially chartered boat.

CHANGE IN LAW

The bureau was informed of the change in English law in a communication from the Family Welfare Association of England, a quasi-official agency.

In a letter to Miss I. Evelyn Smith, adoption specialist of the Children's Bureau, B. E. Astbury, general secretary of the welfare association, said J. Chuter Ede, British Home Secretary, "has agreed that subject to certain procedures children will be allowed to leave England for adoption by their putative fathers in the United States."

Mr. Astbury's letter, received here January 6, was in answer to a request from Miss Smith for clarification of persistent press reports from London that there were in England 10,000 illegitimate babies of colored ex-soldiers and English mothers, 5,000 of whom would be sent to this country.

DELAYED ANSWER

He had delayed answering Miss Smith's letter, Mr. Astbury said, because at the time it was received talks were then going on between the British Home Office and the British Foreign Office regarding what could be done to circumvent the adoption act and allow American fathers to adopt the children.

The Adoption Act expressly prohibits the adoption of a British child by anyone other than a British national.

Astbury said that following such talks the British government had agreed that the children might be adopted by their putative fathers or close relatives, subject to the following four provisions:

CONDITIONS TO BE MET

1. That the Home Secretary submit a report in each case regarding the English home conditions of each child, reasons for his or her being sent abroad, and evidence that it was in the interest of the child's welfare that consent to leave England should be granted.

2. That a satisfactory report be made on the prospective home conditions to which the child will be sent, and evidence that it would be in the child's welfare that he or she be handed over to his putative father or father's close relatives.

3. Under this provision, the British Governemnt will demand a statement from the department of welfare on the particular state in which the child will live, "agreeing to his admission for placement with prospective adopters with a view to legal adoption in the United States. Evidence must also be provided that the cost of the child's transportation and escort charges, if necessary, is forthcoming from the prospective adopters or from the parent of the child in England.

THIS WRITER HAS BEEN shown a list of colored men whom English gals have notified the World Children's Foundation are the fathers of their British-born babies. Some of the guys are already married and well known in the USA.

The "Brown Babies" Here Again

As we asked our readers some time ago, we were anxious . . . and curious . . . to read the state of mind of those interested in the Brown Babies of Europe . . . whether they agreed with some, that those babies should be adopted over here, or whether they should be left in the European country where they were born to grow up as nationals of that country. Elsewhere on this page you may read the first part of a story about a former American family, now living in Britain, and what the wife (and mother of three adopted brown babies) has to say about the situation. Here, in this column below, you can see what two of our readers have to say. One pro, one con.

From a Pittsburgher comes a letter condemning the thought of separating the children from their English mothers. First, may we point out that the children are already separated from their mothers when they are put into orphanages. The mothers are at liberty to take them back when they wish to, but most of the children live their sixteen years of childhood in institutions, without the loving care of real or foster parents.

The Pittsburgher says, "It was shocking to read in your column of the actual adopting of some of the "Brown Babies" by people in this country (Ed.'s note—it hasn't happened yet). This is one proof of the horrible position women occupy in this allegedly Christian, democratic and enlightened world. More shocking is your satisfied complacency with this travesty of human relations. Nobody, especially no woman and no Negro, should look complacently on when a living mother's child is adopted and separated from her forever. It is a violation of human rights no matter where it happens or why.

"Negroes have made a ghastly mistake in not including women's human rights in their long campaign to get rights for their race. If women had been given the vote and their other rights when the Negroes were given their freedom in this country, by this time the situation of Negroes, as well as women, would be infinitely better. But Negroes have never shown any gratitude to the feminists of the last century, who even sacrificed their own case to battle for abolition. My point is that all gains and honors won by women are so much rubbish as long as a mother's child may be taken away and adopted. It is a crime against humanity to put an ocean between a half-colored baby and its English mother. At least it should live out its life in its mother's country on the chance of a possible future reunion. It should be an international law that all mothers be required to keep their children without exception. Adoptions are morally about on the level of lynching."

On the Pro Side

On the pro side, we cannot give the name of the writer because what she says involves some part of her family. This woman says: "I think these children (Brown Babies) should be brought over here and given a chance the same as our own, after all, our boys are responsible for them. I'm ashamed to say this, but I know of three of them who should be right in our own family and nothing has been done about it. My brother is the father of a little girl born to an English girl. He could well afford to take the child. Second, my nephew, also stationed in England, is the father of a girl who should be three or four by now! Another nephew has a son in England!

"I don't know how they can be happy with their families who have everything, when their children over there have nothing. I tell you all this to try to make you see why I think the children should be brought here. We would love to have one of the little girls, as my children are grown and married. Yet if we send help over there, how do we know it will be used for the Brown Babies? Even if the children are brought over here and have to be faced with the color problem . . . if they are brought up with it, it won't be any harder on them than it is on our own children. I for one am in favor of bringing them over here and so are several others whom I have talked to."

There you are! As we have mentioned in an earlier column, the question is, should we take these children from a country where . . . according to some people . . . there is no color bar, merely one of education and preparedness to face high economic standards, and bring them to a country filled with discrimination and hatred of anything that is colored. The question of whether a mother should be separated from her child is usually answered by the mother when she places the child in a home, either because of shame or for other reasons.

"BROWN BABIES" — The three handsome Kerr children of Surrey, England, are a typical example of the beauty to be found in the youngsters of mixed English and American parentage. Adopted when a few weeks old by Dr. and Mrs. J. Errington Kerr, formerly of this side of the pond, Eugene, Grace and Elise, share the happy home and love of the prominent physician and his wife. Mrs. Kerr, Tuskegee-born, is the former Gertrude Gamblin. A graduate of Tusekgee, Fisk, and a graduate student of Ohio State U., Mrs. Kerr has lived with her husband in England for the past thirteen years. Dr. Kerr is a graduate of City College, New York (twenty years ago) and subsequently took his degree in medicine at King's College, London University.

The Courier Question Raised by U.S. Women

Jul 11-20-47

By TOKI SCHALK JOHNSON

Should the Brown Babies of Europe be adopted here by our people or should we leave them alone in their continental (or, in the case of England) in their island fastness, to be brought up in various homes until they are 16, and then released to a working world? . . . That is the question facing us today.

Has not some of our folks shown the great desire to adopt these youngsters, perhaps this question would not have loomed so largely in American minds. But ever since The Courier carried pictures of the little orphans of the second world war, the office has been deluged with letters asking how one might go about adopting the young English-American babies.

SOME FOR, SOME AGAINST

Some people are for it, some against it. Two letters, one for one against, will be found elsewhere on this page.

Because we know a transplanted American couple which has become quite English, Dr. and Mrs. G. Errington Kerr of Surrey, England, we thought to ask them what they thought.

At once, Mrs. Kerr wrote back that she felt that either adoption or the foster-parent idea of aiding these children across the ocean, would be highly acceptable. Because while some of these boys and girls are retrieved from the orphanages by their mothers, in the main, the bulk stay put, learn a trade, and are then let to go at the age of sixteen to make their own living.

Mrs. Kerr said that what these children needed was the chance at more education, which they could not get without help, so that they might take their place in the higher economic brackets, rather than following a trade of minor importance.

ADOPT THREE

And to prove that the Kerrs felt that adoption was a fine thing they have adopted three of the handsomest children one might find anywhere in the world. Pictured above are the Kerr children, Grace, Eugene and Elise.

In her own words, Mrs. Kerr says, "It's only natural I think, that as I have expressed so strongly the view in favor of adoption and stressed so urgently the importance of doing that, the question will inevitably arise 'and what have you in England done about it'?

"Now I cannot speak for all of England, but in our own case, my husband and I have adopted legally three of these lovely babies, and never for one moment have we regretted this momentous step. Grace, Eugene and Elise are three of the 'Brown Babies' who have our affection and our home since they were a few weeks old. And, of course, they know that they are adopted.

"From the moment they could understand anything, they have been brought up with this knowledge. Their reaction is very interesting. Often they express pity for children who have not had the privilege and honor of being adopted, for they realize the advantage of having been especially chosen."

Jul 11-20-47

VISITS SECRETARY

Mrs. Kerr has become so interested in the idea of adoption of the "Brown Babies" that she had a conference with the secretary of the Adoption Society in Baker Street, London, and found her most interested in the enthusiasm shown here with regard to the children.

But . . . there is a snag now in the adoption proceedings of these youngsters. Something new has been added. A new act which has just come into operation recently **prohibiting the adoption of English children by Americans UNLESS** it can be proved that the children are relatives of the would-be American adopters!

Adoption Better Than Institutional Care for Brown Babies, Says Mrs. Kerr

By TOKI SCHALK JOHNSON

In this final installment of the controversial question of "what to do about the Brown Babies?" Mrs. G. Errington Kerr of England gives her opinion as to what she thinks should be done about the youngsters in whom brown America is interested.

In the preceding articles, Mrs. Kerr pointed out that the new law that English children could not be adopted by Americans unless it could be proven that they were related to the adopters, might be amended, if and when, someone could provide facts to present to the Home Secretary as to the desirability of the children's being adopted by capable and deserving couples.

PEOPLE MISGUIDED

Mrs. Kerr completes her case this week, and goes on to say, "I feel that much of the talk indulged in about these children is of a sentimental and misguided nature. Many individuals mean well, but they are incapable of looking at the matter dispassionately. They view the position of the children through their American racial mental pictures of them "cut off" and isolated from their own racial group as they would be in an white American community.

"What these individuals do not realize, is that in actual fact, persons belonging to minority groups in England do not feel 'cut off' or isolated, because of their color. They may have a difficult time of it because of other factors, the chief one being financial insecurity, but this is not a result of their color.

"Now if those Brown Babies are going to find life difficult in England . . . and of course, thousands of English children will find it equally so . . . it will not be a question of race. Their status in the long run will be determined by their ability to fit into a highly competitive community life and this will be achieved by their individual skill and ability to make a living and thus become economically independent. There are other things as well, such as cultural assets which will enhance their standing in the community, but the attainment of some skill is the basic necessity."

CONCLUSION

"Just as color may be a decided advantage when one can hold one's own educationally and culturally in England, it may become a disadvantage when these things are lacking," concluded Mrs. Kerr. "So finally, with the above ideas in mind, there are two concrete suggestions I would like to make relative to the babies. As there is nothing in my experience to indicate that the children would be

Other Side of Brown Baby Story Is Told by Young Italian Mother

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg Pa.
Sat 12-11-48

By TOKI SCHALK JOHNSON

And still they come, letters telling about different phases of the Brown Babies problem, if one choses to call it a problem. This week we have an interesting note from Chicago's Frances Taylor Matlock, who encloses a pitiful and soul-searching letter from a young Italian mother of a Brown Baby, whose father "deserted" the mother and child and has never shown any interest in either's welfare since he left Italy for the States.

Mrs. Matlock says, "Your recent coverage of the plight of those abondoned war babies abroad has prompted me to add still another viewpoint . . . that of a devoted mother who chose to keep and care for her child, and who is having a severe cross to bear as a result. This young mother, who, by her use of English, must be an intelligent, educated, and well born young woman, has resolved to take care of her adorable little Mary at all costs. But let her letter to me speak for itself."

HUMANE GOODNESS

"You, dear lady," writes this tragic figure, "have written to me, but you do not know anything of me. This is a sign of humane and Christian goodness. And I will tell you my drama, too often derided, too often not comprehended, always lived by myself, and by my dear mother.

Sat-12-11-48

"I was a girl, serious and honest, learned; my family before me lived in comfort, and I did not want for anything. War came and with her the catastrophe. American boys came. Welcome . . . they liberated us from war. Our streets by you were filled by soldiers of the American Army and in my street the traffic developed.

"An American soldier began to frequent my home. He spoke of love to me one day, and I believed. I did not take care (it didn't matter) of a different nation, of different race. Had he a heart. Yes. His right was to love, my right was to reciprocate. Resistences of my family were useless. I loved that man more than any other. He promised to marry me. I believed. Mary came, but he departed for the USA. My father died of the sorrow.

MARY IS GROWN

"A long time has passed. Mary is grown, has become a beautiful baby. What shall she think when she is older . . . she will ask for her father. What will I answer? I have loved that man, dear lady, and now all my love has changed to hate. The tears that fill my eyes every day came before him drops of blood, lost in atrocious sickness.

"I would not, lady, be cruel and revengeful, because I am a Christian and I believe in God's justice, but if I explode in this expression it is for the situation of my little baby who has in her veins my blood, but also the blood of her father . . . of the father who has repudiated her. Mary has not the affection of her father like all my babies. Why? Because her father is a criminal. He has killed my father, has killed my honesty and my dignity, is killing my mother and is killing an innocent baby.

ATONING

"And now I am atoning for my fault (in loving him), living an unhappy life, friendless, kept away by my neighbors who consider me a woman of the streets. I am alone with my baby. I am alone with my mother who will comfort me, but I know I have ruined her heart. I am alone with my regret.

"I work very well, sewing and embroidering, but here is very little work. Life is very difficult. I am in need of much money for my baby, and I have little. The committee for Negro babies has given me two packets, but they are little in comparison to my necessities. I ask, shall I live always so? Yet, I go on, too, with my heart blessed and my eyes tearful. I go on because I have always been honest, dear lady. I pray you to believe my words. You will excuse me if I have been too much bold, abusing of the goodness that you have discovered in me. But my heart cannot be silent."

There, starkly told in the broken English of a young Italian girl, is one of the tragic phases of war and its aftermath. There are many such girls, of all nationalities, who have, not only mixed blood babies, but mixed American babies, whose fathers have repudiated them.

Since we have begun this series of discussions on the Brown Babies, we have had all types of messages . . . some say, "so what, there are plenty of brown babies over here who need to be adopted. Why go to Europe for mixed breeds?" We have had others saying "just let us know when you know of a baby available for adoption and I'll come at once and get it." And others, "why separate a baby from its mother's country when they are not meeting all the needs of this situation," Miss Rhyans said, "but we are sincerely interested in doing all that we can."

Kindness is a language the dumb can speak, and the deaf can hear and understand, and members of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority were not surprised when Ernestine wrote letters of gratitude effervesing great happiness over the help received.

Pgh. Courier 12-31-48

Letter of Gratitude

"I want to thank you so much for the comforting and helping words of your letter," she wrote Mrs. Rhyans in June. "You and the members of your sorority really understand the struggle I have to lead here. I wept tears of joy when I received your letter on my birthday. It was the most wonderful birthday present, and the first sunbeam after a long and hard winter. You were so kind to think of Harriet's well-being at once, and order a CARE Package for her.

"I want to thank you and your organization for this valuable gift in advance. You have taken a load off my mind, as I often did not eat enough in order to have a bit more for my child. Your kind words and your help give me new hope and strength. In you and your sorority, God has sent a messenger to help me in these hard and desperate hours.

"The word becomes true: God lays a burden on our shoulders, but he also helps us. Harriet looked at me with round eyes, just as if she wanted to say: 'Why, Mama, you don't make a sad face when you are weeping.' I explained it to her, and told her that dear, good Aunt Bessie (Mrs. Rhyans), and other aunts and uncles from America, would send her a package with good things to eat in it, and they would also search for Daddy.

Child Needs Protection

"You should have seen her shining eyes, and the smiling mouth with the small white teeth. And being her mother, my heart was about to burst with joy and pain. Harriet is very lively, mentally and otherwise. She is superior to all the German children here, having the same age. That is what I am very proud of. I always regarded my duty as a mother as a holy and serious task, and took care of my child as good as I could do. From this attitude I shall not go away, and I shall never leave my child in a lurch. Every-day I pray to God and thank Him that I am well, as my child needs twice and even three times as much protection and help as does any other child. Through my attitude I silenced many a bad tongue."

In other letters which followed, Ernestine expressed great happiness

Excerpts from some of her letters are as follows:

First Help From America

". . . You made me so happy. America, the country where once plentiful gifts to Har-stood the cradle of Harriet's father, caring so touchinglySo often I think of the American ical well-being. Hav-officer, to whom I told all my sorppetite like hers, therows and grievances once. It is he, whom I owe all the love and s of joy rolled overhelp now given to me. He showed me the way and gave me your ad-

Sorority Of American Colored Women "Adopt" Mulatto Daughter Of German Mother

Pittsburgh Courier
Birmingham Alabama
Fri 12-31-48

By OTTO McCLARRIN

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Many newspapers and magazines in America have published stories about mulatto children in England, Germany, France, Italy and other sections of Europe who were conceived in war and orphaned by peace. Although it is the more dramatic, the dilemma of the mulatto children is only a small part of a world-wide problem of illegitimacy. In Britain alone, 22,000 children were born out of wedlock to white U. S. soldiers. Reuters news agency reported from London in December, 1947, that an organization calling itself the Negro Welfare Society had applied to Home Secretary James Chuter Ede for permission to ship to America 5,000 mulatto babies, the offspring of colored GI's and white girls who had dated them.

Like GI's generally, the majority of the colored fathers disowned their children at birth, and unlike GI's generally, they got away with it for the United States Army refused to entertain paternity claims when colored soldiers were involved.

In some cases, their parents wanted to marry and their fathers' commanding officers refused to permit it for racial reasons; while in others, their mothers were already married to husbands overseas. Whatever the reason, with few exceptions, the children were unwanted.

Pgh. Courier 12-31-48

That is what makes this an interesting story. It is the story of a courageous German mother who not only wanted her child, but fought to keep her. It is also the story of a group of sympathetic American colored women who went to her rescue.

When a person is down in the world, an ounce of help is better than a pound of preaching. Such was the feeling of members of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority when they learned about the story of Miss Ernestine G....., a German clerk, who fought to keep her child despite ostracism by village neighbors.

It all developed from a series of letters sent to Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University, by distressed men and women who, living in poverty-stricken, war-torn Germany, felt as forsaken as sheep with no shepherd, and grasped each straw of help which presented itself.

Mrs. Grover C. Rhyans, a secretary in the Office of the President at Howard University, read Ernestine's letter and its contents tugged at her heartstrings. She was so touched by the hardships that this mother had undergone because of the daughter she "loved so dearly," that she asked President Johnson to let her personally assume the responsibility of easing Ernestine's suffering in whatever way she could.

Pgh. Courier 12-31-48

Mrs. Rhyans discussed the matter with local members of her sorority, and each member agreed heartily to contribute as much as possible toward the relief of mother and child. As she explained it later in an interview, "It was not difficult for each of us—most of us are mothers—to understand the tragedy of an unwed mother in a hostile community."

Iota Phi Lambda Sorority "adopted" the child, and began sending a series of CARE packages containing clothing, food and other essentials for healthy living to Miss G..... in Germany.

"We fully understand that we

ress, President Mordecai W. John-
on, too, I shall always thankfully
emember, and shall keep his letter
s a document for Harriet."

Bitter and Hard Days

". . . How many bitter and hard
ours and days I have had to go
hrough in the meanwhile (since
ast seeing Harriet's father). But
od answered my prayers. and
elped me to find people who feel
ith me. May this tie never be
t off, and our hearts blend to-
ether in friendship and under-
anding."

". . . and now the currency re-
orm has put a new burden on my
houlders. All my savings which
ere the financial source of my liv-
g during the past two and a half
ears are melted to a tiny amount.
ow it is even harder for me to de-
ide, as on the one hand I do not
ant to give my child to other peo-
le, but on the other hand my
inancial situation forces me to take
p a job. Prices for food are very
igh, and those for clothing and
hoes have been doubled."

". . . Today your second package
rrived here, which was like a sun-
eam in winter time for me and my
ittle daughter . . ."

Finding a Home for Harriet

". . . Since the 30th of July I
ave been working. I was forced
o do so because of the currency
eform and the tremendously high
rices of all goods. At nights I
ould not sleep as I had to rack
y brain about finding a place for
arriet. Finally, I found a place
or her, but it was a hard time for
s and we shed a lot of tears. At
irst Harriet did not want to stay
t this house. She did not like the
ood there and did nothing but
weep and call for her mother. For
ome time I took her every morn-
ng at 5:30 to this house, and every
morning it was the same heart-
breaking scene when she put her
rms around my neck and clung
to my body. Only on Saturdays
nd Sundays am I now together
with my little Harriet and this is
then a real holiday for both of us.
My work in the office is hard all
the week long and what makes it
worse is the fact that I cannot get
along with my colleagues. They
have been influenced by some hate-
ful people from my hometown who
told them that I have a colored
daughter and now show me their
hatred."

BRITISH SAY TAN GI's LEFT ONLY 600 "BROWN BABIES" ON SHORES TO REFUTE TALE OF 'THOUSANDS'

U. S. Fathers or Close Relatives Can Adopt Babies

ADOPTIONS HANDLED THROUGH STATE WELFARE OFFICES

By James L. Hicks

WASHONGTON, D. C., Jan. —(NNPA)—Illegitimate babies, fathered by colored soldiers in England during the war, may be adopted by their fathers and brought to this country under a recent amendment of Great Britian's Adoption Act of 1943, the Chirdren's Bureau of the Social Security Administration disclosed last Thursday.

The information came as a distinct surprise to officials of the Children's Bureau, who, as late as two weeks ago, joined with other Government officials here in discounting reports that 5,000 children of colored ex-servicemen would be sent to this country on a specially chartered boat.

The bureau was informed of the change in English law in a communication from the Family Welfare Association of England, a quasi-official agency, in a letter to Miss Evelyn Smith, adoption specialist of the Children's Bureau, B. E. Astbury, general secretary of the welfare association, said J. Chuter Ede, British Home Secretary, "has agreed that subject to certain procedures children will be allowed to leave England for adoption by their putative fathers or close relatives of their putative fathers in the United States."

Mr. Astbury's letter, received here January 6, was in answr to a request from Miss Smith for clarification of persistent press reports from London that there were in London 10,000 illegitimate babies of colored ex-soldiers and English mothers, 5,000 of whom would be sent to this country.

He had delayed answering Miss Smith's letter, Mr. Astbury said, because at the time it was received talks were then going on between the British Home Office and the British Foreign Office regarding what could be done to circumvent the adoption act and allow American fathers to adopt the children.

The Adoption Act expressly prohibits the adoption of a British child by anyone other than a British national.

Astbury said that following such talks the British government had agreed that the children might be adopted by their putative fathers or close relatives, subject to the following four provisions:

1. That the Home Secretary submit a report in each case regarding the English home conditions of each child, reasons for his or her being sent abroad, and evidence that it was in the interest of the child's welfare that consent to leave England should be granted.

2. That a satisfactory report be made on the prospective home conditions to which the child will be sent, and evidence that it would be in the child's welfare that he or she be handed over to his putative father of father's close relatives.

3. Under this provision, the British Government will demand a statement from the department of welfare on the particular state in which the child will live, "agreeing to his admission for placement with prospective adopters with a view to legal adoption in the United States. Evidence must also be provided that the cost of the child's transportation and escort charges, if necessary, is forthcoming from the prospective adopters or from the parent of the child in England.

4. A ruling from the appropriate consul in the United States that "after consideration of the evidence, and from any final inquiry he may decide to make, he agrees with the plan that the child be sent to the United States."

Mr. Astbury's letter supported Miss Smith's previous statements that there never were more than 600 children fathered by colored soldiers stationed in England during thei war.

Mr. Astbury said the figure of which he first gave Miss Smith still stands.

"No information has come in to upset the statistics produced in a survey by the League of Colored People of London," he declared. "My opinion is that 600 is an overall figure for colored babies in this country."

The survey he referred to was made by the League of Colored People in areas occupied by colored soldiers to determine the actual number of colored babies in England.

It was conducted by Miss Sylvia McNeil, a Jamaican school teacher. The survey showed that there were 544 such babies born to 536 English mothers in the whole of England.

Of that number, eighty-nine of the mothers were married to Englishmen, ninty-five were unmarried, and the marital status of 352 was "unrevealed."

Astbury informed Miss Smith that the action of the British Government circumventing the Adoption Act became effective on Jan. 1, last, and that his agency was going ahead with work on 52 applications for the adoption of children which it already has from American fathers. He pointed out that the majority of the applications were from colored men.

Miss Smith said when reports were first published here that there were ten thousand colored babies in England waiting adoption, the Childrens Bureau was deluged with letters from persons in the United States offering to adopt them.

Mindful of this, she called attention to the provisions as outlined by Mr. Asbury which requires that adopters be either the father of the children or his close relatives.

She also requested fathers and relatives who seek to adopt the children to write to their State Welfare Association instead of the Childrens Bureau. She said this would avoid duplication since any queries received by her office would have to be referred to State Welfare Association.

Brown Babies

British Born Babies May Be Adopted By Fathers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) Illegitimate babies, fathered by colored soldiers in England during the war, may be adopted by their fathers and brought to this country under a recent amendment of Great Britain's Adoption Act of 1943, the Children's Bureau of the Social Security Administration disclosed last Thursday.

The information came as a distinct surprise to officials of the Children's Bureau, who, as late as two weeks ago, joned with other Government officials here in discounting reports that 5,000 children of ex-servicemen would be sent to this country on a specially chartered boat.

The bureau was informed of the change in English law in a communication from the Family Welfare Association of England, a quasi-official agency.

In a letter to Miss I. Evelyn Smith, adoption specialist of the Children's Bureau, B. E. Astbury, general secretary of the welfare association, said J. Chuter Ede, British Home Secretary, "has agreed that subject to certain procedures children will be allowed to leave England for adoption by their putative fathers or close relatives of their putative fathers in the United States."

Clarification

Mr. Astbury's letter, received here January 6, was in ansewr to a request from Miss Smith for clarification of persistent press reports from London that there were in England 10,000 illegitimate babies of colored ex-soldiers and English mothers, 5,00 of whom would be sent to this country.

He had delayed answering Miss Smith's letter, Mr. Astbury said, because at the time it was received talks were then going on between the British Home Office and the British Foreign Office regarding what could be done to circumvent the adoption act and allow American fathers to adopt the children.

The Adoption Act expressly prohibits the adoption of a British child by anyone other than a British national.

Astbury said that following such talks the British government had agreed that the children might be adopted by their punitive fathers or close relatives.

Only Mixed Married Couples Accepted in This Club

Isaac Jones (seated, extreme right) interviews six of the 20 members of the "Club of Tomorrow," in Detroit to which only mixed married couples may belong. Advancing the cause of democracy in the field of American family relationships, the club meets each Saturday night, is interested in hearing from other mixed couples throughout the country. Pictured above at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Crutchfield, 156 Harmon Ave., Detroit, are, from left: Mrs. Marcella Simpson and Charles F. Simpson, Mrs. Lucille Crutchfield and Mr. Crutchfield, Mrs. Mary Gordon and Virgil Gordon, and Mr. Jones.

White Wives and Mates Form 'Club of Tomorrow'

Afro-American
Baltimore Md. Sat. 5-15-48

Says Sincere Love Only Can Withstand Pressure; Anxious for Others to Join

By ISAAC JONES

DETROIT—A new page in race relation has been turned in Detroit's racial-group history. It has been done to advance the cause of democracy in this country in the field of family relationship.

Recently I attended one of the regular Saturday night meetings of "The Club of Tomorrow," and interviewed the members. I saw democracy being practiced in its truest form.

The Club of Tomorrow is composed of 10 lawfully married mixed couples. The wives are white, and the husbands are colored. This organization has a high standing, and accepts only married mixed couples as members. 5-15-48

Proof of the marriage must be proved with the couples' marriage licenses.

Genuine Love Revealed

During my interview, I found beautiful, young, refined educated and dignified white women seated beside their colored husbands. Their souls were filled with praise and their hearts with genuine love for these men of another race. 5-15-48

The husbands are respectable men. They represent the business, professional and laboring classes. Three are successful businessmen; one a police officer and the other six hold good paying jobs.

Because of illness, all of the members could not be present. Those present included:

Charles F. Simpson, 37, 559 Belmont St. A native of Sparta, Tenn., he received his education at Culpa, Ill. His wife, Marcella Simpson, 33, was born at Johnston City, Ill. She received her education in the public schools there.

Parents of 3 Children

The Simpsons met while working on the same job. They have three children. The couple operate a successful business. Edward Crutchfield, 156 Harmon St. A native of the South, he is a policeman. Mrs. Lucille Crutchfield, 34, his wife, is from Anderson, Ind., where she was reared and educated. Sat. 5-15-48

The couple became acquainted while working together. They are looking forward to their first child.

Virgil Gordon, 29, of 301 Westminster St., was born at Nashville. His parents moved to Pontiac, Mich., when he was two. His wife, Mary Gordon, 23, is a native of Bloomington, Ind., where she went to school.

The Gordons met through friends. They own their own business and expect their first baby within a few months.

Members of "The Club of Tomorrow" would like to hear from mixed couples throughout the country who meet their requirements. Sat. 5-15-48

There are said to be 75 interracial married couples living in Detroit. In one eastside apartment, there are 14 mixed couples. The owner of the building is white and is married to a colored woman. The husbands in the other 13 couples are colored and the wives white.

They crossed the color line, not because the women of their own race were not good enough—but because they were citizens of a democratic country, and had the right to choose their own mates without respect to race, creed, or color. Afro-American

Parents Approved

Three couples of this organization have children born since their marriage. There are four expectant mothers, who will give birth to their first mixed-babies in May, June and October of this year. Baltimore, Md.

Only the father of one of the wives disapproved of her marrying a man of another race. The parents of the other nine couples welcomed their new sons and daughter-in-laws into the family circle with open arms and they visit one another.

Each member interviewed by this reporter at this session of "The Club of Tomorrow," declared they have friends among both races, and are not forced to confine themselves to one racial group.

Explain Their Success

The couples said although they are happy together, they believe that most Americans of both races disapprove of intermarriage because it puts the races on equal basis.

When asked why most interracial marriages are successful, the husbands and wives agreed on the same answer 100%:

Such marriages, they said, are usually based on genuine love, while outside pressure on both sides bind the couples together.

They gave one final warning: "Unless couples who attempt such marriages are sure that it's real love, it is better not to intermarry, because there are many tests to overcome because of race prejudice administrated by outside persons, and only pure love can withstand such tests in America's so-called' democracy."

British Government Not Anxious to Forsake Them

Many Adoption Inquiries Made, Federal Bureau Reveals, Parents' Needs Acute

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — While many American citizens have made inquiries regarding the possibility of adopting children of soldiers who served in foreign countries during the war, the Children's Bureau of the Social Security Administration said the majority of mothers wish to keep their children.

The bureau made this known last week in a report on acute case-work problems growing out of the presence of American troops in foreign countries which are coming to the attention of welfare agencies in this country with requests for service.

According to survey made by the League for Colored People in London, there were 552 babies born to British women and sired by colored American soldiers in England.

Government Backs Mothers

Despite published reports to the contrary, the Children's Bureau insists that the British Government also is not anxious to get rid of these war babies.

Whereever American troops were stationed during the war, or where large numbers of troops and civilian employees of military government are now stationed, problems had arisen with respect to children born out of wedlock.

The Children's Bureau said such children born to married or unmarried women are still living in the country of their birth — such as those born to British women and fathered by colored soldiers in England — bring requests for service or aid of various types.

Mothers' Needs Money

In many instances, case work services are needed to help the mothers plan for their future and care of their children in their own homes, in foster homes, or in institutions.

Some of the problems are financial. The mother may seek assistance for her child and, in some instances, for herself as well as the child. She may wish to have legal paternity established to give the child American citizenship or for other reasons.

Other Side of Brown Baby Story Is Told by Young Italian Mother

BY TOKI SCHALK JOHNSON

And still they come, letters telling about different phases of the Brown Babies problem, if one choses to call it a problem. This week we have an interesting note from Chicago's Frances Taylor Matlock, who encloses a pitiful and soul-searching letter from a young Italian mother of a Brown Baby, whose father "deserted" the mother and child and has never shown any interest in either's welfare since he left Italy for the States.

Mrs. Matlock says, "Your recent coverage of the plight of those abondoned war babies abroad has prompted me to add still another viewpoint . . . that of a devoted mother who chose to keep and care for her child, and who is having a severe cross to bear as a result. This young mother, who, by her use of English, must be an intelligent, educated, and well born young woman, has resolved to take care of her adorable little Mary at all costs. But let her letter to me speak for itself."

HUMANE GOODNESS

"You, dear lady," writes this tragic figure, "have written to me, but you do not know anything of me. This is a sign of humane and Christian goodness. And I will tell you my drama, too often derided, too often not comprehended, always lived by myself, and by my dear mother.

"I was a girl, serious and honest, learned; my family before me lived in comfort, and I did not want for anything. War came and with her the catastrophe. American boys came. Welcome . . . they liberated us from war. Our streets by you were filled by soldiers of the American Army and in my street the traffic developed.

"An American soldier began to frequent my home. He spoke of love to me one day, and I believed. I did not take care (it didn't matter) of a different nation, of different race. Had he a heart. Yes. His right was to love, my right was to reciprocate. Resistences of my family were useless. I loved that man more than any other. He promised to marry me. I believed. Mary came, but he departed for the USA. My father died of the sorrow.

MARY IS GROWN

"A long time has passed. Mary is grown has become a beautiful baby. What shall she think when she is older . . . she will ask for her father. What will I answer? I have loved that man, dear lady, and now all my love has changed to hate. The tears that fill my eyes every day came before him drops of blood, lost in atrocious sickness.

"I would not, lady, be cruel and revengeful, because I am a Christian and I believe in God's justice, but if I explode in this expression, it is for the situation of my little baby who has in her veins my blood, but also the blood of her father . . . of the father who has repudiated her. Mary has not the affection of her father like all babies. Why? Because her father is a criminal. He has killed my father, has killed my honesty and my dignity, is killing my mother and is killing an innocent baby.

ATONING

"And now I am atoning for my fault (in loving him), living an unhappy life, friendless, kept away by my neighbors who consider me a woman of the streets. I am alone with my baby. I am alone with my mother who will comfort me, but I know I have ruined her heart. I am alone with my regret.

"I work very well, sewing and embroidering, but here is very little work. Life is very difficult. I am in need of much money for my baby, and I have little. The committee for Negro babies has given me two packets, but they are little in comparison to my necessities. I ask, shall I live always so? Yet, I go on, too, with my heart blessed and my eyes tearful. I go on because I have always been honest, dear lady. I pray you to believe my words. You will excuse me if I have been too much bold, abusing of the goodness that you have discovered in me. But my heart cannot be silent."

There, starkly told in the broken English of a young Italian girl, is one of the tragic phases of war and its aftermath. There are many such girls, of all nationalities, who have, not only mixed blood babies, but mixed American babies, whose fathers have repudiated them.

Since we have begun this series of discussions on the Brown Babies, we have had all types of messages . . . some say, "so what, there are plenty of brown babies over here who need to be adopted. Why go to Europe for mixed breeds?" We have had others saying "just let us know when you know of a baby available for adoption and I'll come at once and get it." And others, "why separate a baby from its mother's country . . . " "or "why expose the children to American prejudice, wouldn't it be better to leave them in Europe where the color problem is not so intense."

However, in spite of all that we say and do, it looks as if we won't be able to do anything about bringing the babies over here. At the present moment the best we can do is relay any messages that come to us from overseas.

Only Relatives May Adopt 'Brown Babies' Is New British Law

By TOKI SCHALK JOHNSON

As we told you last week in the story on the "Brown Babies" of Europe, and particularly of England, Mrs. G. Errington Kerr, wife of a physician (both of whom are transplanted Americans), has interested herself avidly in the question of the adoption or of the fostering of funds to aid these children.

A distinctly controversial subject, ing the babies, and she felt as there are those for the adoption of Mrs. Kerr did, that their legal adopthe children, and those AGAINST tion into homes here would be a removing them from their mother's most desirable step.
country. There is much to be said However, as we told you last on both sides, and to that end, we week, something new has been try to give you both sides of the added to the steps one must take question as provided by our cor- in adopting these children. Mrs. respondents. Kerr says:

SES SECRETARY

Mrs. Kerr had a conference with the Secretary of the Adoption Society in London, and found her most interested in the enthusiasm

"She pointed out to me a new act which has just come into operation recently, prohibiting the adoption of English children by Americans unless it can be proven that the children are relatives of the servants for the rest of the family," she continued. "It is this type of thing that they watch for when adoptions appear."

Mrs. Kerr, whose three handsome children are all "Brown Babies" adopted when they were weeks old, is eager to help any family sincerely interested in the adoption of other war children.

The last and final installment in this interesting discussion will appear next week, when Mrs. Kerr gives her honest opinion about what should be done about the war babies.

NOT SUITABLE

"In some cases here, children have been adopted just to act as

Mixed Marriages In Germany Held Legal

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Army Secretary Kenneth Royall has directed the assignment of more colored officers to the European command . . . Washington hears that Lieut. Col. Marcus Ray is discouraging merger of colored GI's and German frauleins, although the Army Judge Advocate General's office has ruled that the fact that a soldier's home is in a state that bars mixed marriages is no bar to an intermarriage.

Betrothed Mixed Pair Plan To Live In Haiti

BY JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — Mabel Sanford Lewis, a talented high school teacher, will soon be married to Joseph Hilton Smythe, the white writer and publisher who is listed in Who's Who. She is a Chicagoan, a former singer with Katherine Dunham's troupe, once played the organ in Chicago's Pilgrim Baptist Church (for eight years) and is now the organist at St. Zion Baptist Church in the Big Town. Smythe wanted to take his bride to Mexico to live but she speaks French fluently and was persuaded him to live in Haiti. He has bought her an estate there.

Portland Dancer Takes White Husband Home

PORTLAND, Ore. — (ANP) — Thelma Johnson Streat, cancer fighter and artist, returned home this week with her new husband, Edgar Kline, white.

The newlyweds will spend four days of their honeymoon with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson of Portland. The bridegroom, a native of Tarrington, N.Y. has been his wife's manager for three years. He is a playwright and producer.

Mr. and Mrs. Kline plan to establish a children's film studio in Mexico City after their stay in Portland.

Discount British Baby Shipping Rumor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Authoritative sources here continued to discount reports from London that 5,000 babies, fathered by colored soldiers in England, would soon be shipped to the United States.

The United States Children Bureau last Friday affirmed its original statement that there are not 5,000 colored babies in England but only slightly more than 300 and that no arrangements have been made to ship any of them to the United States.

The British Information Service has had no new information from London on the subject since a London reply to its query had thoroughly discounted the report.

Officials at the British Embassy said any attempt to ship 5,000 colored babies to the United States was "impossible."

POINT TO LAWS

The embassy pointed to British naturalization laws which forbids any British subject from being adopted by anyone other than a British national.

Children born in England, although illegitimately fathered by American servicemen, are British subjects and are directly affected by the law, embassy officials declared.

The embassy said that even in cases where American soldiers have recognized their children, declared their parentage and expressed a desire to adopt them, the law has prevented such an adoption.

RECENT REPORTS

According to recent reports from England, the Negro Welfare Society of London has applied to James Chuter Ede, British home secretary for permission to ship to this country 5,000 colored babies whose mothers cannot fit them into English family or community life.

Despite United State's denials, the Anti-Slavery Society in Britain, which is supporting the Negro Welfare Society, maintains that there are 10,000 illegitimate colored babies in England at present. It proposed to send half of them to America and to arrange to take care of the other half in Britain.

In London, spokesman for the Anti-Slavery Society said an investigation has revealed that colored children have had to be placed in public assistance institutions because their mothers were very young and unfit to have custody of them. He added that because of the color bar it was impossible to find foster mothers or have the children adopted, and that the girls' families object to having the children in their own home.

The babies, whose ages range from twelve months to five years, were left behind by colored American troops stationed in Britain during the war. Their mothers are British.

First Legalized Mixed Marriage Performed in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—What local citizens have been eagerly awaiting for several weeks, ever since the ban against mixed marriages was nullified by the State Supreme Court, finally took place. This was a marriage last week between Ulysses Livingston and his pretty [illegible] bride.

It was really a re-marriage, because the couple had been married for five years under Mexican marriage laws and has a four-year old son. But as Mexican marriages are sometimes —questioned in cases of court action, they have been anxious to make their tie binding under American laws.

This, the first marriage since the dropping of the ban, was performed by the Rev. D. Dewitt Turpeau of Hamilton Methodist

White Wife Took 2nd Colored Man—Mate

WASHINGTON

A white wife, who apparently couldn't get along without living with a colored man while her husband was parted from her by the Army, which sent him overseas as a soldier, was divorced by her veteran husband, Tuesday, in District Court by Judge E. A. Tamm.

Not only did the wife take up with a civilian while he was fighting overseas, the veteran, Quentin A. Robinson, testified, but she continued to live with the "Jodie" after he was discharged from the Army and bore a baby for the man a year after the husband returned from service.

Robinson, now a Government worker, who lives at 921 French St., N.W., named as co-respondent, Clyde Ford, with whom, he said, Mrs. Agnes Fink Robinson is "notoriously living as man and wife" at 2065 Dean St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

The case was prosecuted by Maurice R. Weeks, attorney, who told the court that the Robinsons were married in New York in 1942, while Mr. Robinson was in the Army.

In 1944, the soldier was transferred to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., thence overseas, being discharged in November, 1945, it was pointed out.

The ex-GI told the jurist that he believed the defendants had been living together ever since he went overseas.

A baby girl is reported to have been born to Ford and the latter's wife in Brooklyn on Nov. 14, 1946.

Virginia Youth Is Charged With Interracial Marriage

Roanoke, Va., Dec. 24.—Clark Council Hamilton, 22-year-old Navy veteran, is being held in the Roanoke County, Va., jail at Salem on charges of violating the State's miscegenation law.

The youth was arrested in Baltimore, Thursday on a November 6 warrant sworn out by Mrs. Ada L. Hammond of Roanoke County, the girl's mother.

The warrant charges that Hamilton "did on May 22 feloniously intermarry with one Florence Madelon Hammond, a white female, he, the said Crark A. Hamilton, being a Negro male."

Hamilton, insisting that he is a white man, was returned from Baltimore to Roanoke Thursday night by Deputy Sheriffs Charlie Boone and J. C. Angell. When docketed at the Salem jail he identified himself as white.

Boone said Florence Hamilton was at the Baltimore jail when her husband was picked up by the Virginia men. The peace officer declared the girl, described as a "nice-looking blonde" burst into tears as the youth was led away.

Boone revealed that the girl told Hamilton she wanted to return to Roanoke with him but that the youth brushed aside the suggestion.

The deputy described Hamilton as "not too dark—perhaps a little yellow with brown hair, a little bit curly." He said in his opinion the youth could pass as an "average white man."

Boone said he understood Hamilton met Florence in Roanoke when the youth was serving in the Navy. It was reported he was listed in the service as a white man.

Records in the office of the Roanoke County Clerk show Hamilton and Florence Madelon Hammond, 19, obtained a license to wed on May 22, both listing themselves as white. They were married by a minister the same day.

Hamilton, if convicted, faces a one-to-five-year prison term under a Virginia statute making miscegenation a felony.

Mrs. Ada Hammond, mother of the girl, refused to comment on the case last night.

"Don't ask me any questions," she said in a telephone interview. "It's none of your business. Goodby!"

Son-in-Law Seemed to Darken

Dream of Girl's Mother Led To Miscegenation Arrest

Washington Post 2
Wed 12-29-48
Washington D.C.

By Richard Morris

Roanoke, Va., Dec. 28.—A mother's dream prompted her to swear out a warrant charging her son-in-law with violation of Virginia's miscegenation law after he married her 19-year-old titian-haired daughter last May.

This was disclosed here today by the father of Florence Hammond Hamilton, a Roanoke County girl whose husband, Clark Council Hamilton, is being held in the white section of the county jail at Salem.

Hamilton is charged with violating a State law which makes it a felony for whites and Negroes to intermarry.

Eugene W. Chelf, Roanoke County Commonwealth's Attorney, has requested a copy of Hamilton's birth certificate.

Chelf has a "verification" of birth record from Franklin County, Ala., which says a 20-year-old man named Hamilton is "colored."

Mrs. Hammond, the mother of six children between the ages of 5 and 22, broke into tears several times today when questioned about her daughter's courtship and marriage. She spoke freely of the affair, but asked that she be not quoted.

Wed 12-29-48

At an interview in the Hammonds' four-room house outside Roanoke, the father, B. P. Hammond said Hamilton frequently visited the family "when he was in the Navy." Hamilton spent the night at theirho me several times when he came to Roanoke from Norfolk, Hammond said. Everyone in the family accepted him as a white man, he added.

"He seemed to be getting darker," after they were married, Hammond related. "And one night my wife had a dream."

He would not elaborate, nor would Mrs. Hammond disclose in detail the content of the dream.

It was reported here that Mrs. Hammond had gone to Alabama and seen Hamilton's parents, but she would not comment on the story.

Wed 12-29-48

There were four discrepancies between the marriage and the birth certificates. These concerned the question of race, age, first name of father and the first name of mother.

On the marriage certificate, Hamilton gave his age as 22; his color as white; his birthplace as Elsereda, Calif, and his parents as Council Hamilton and Ellen White.

The Franklin County "verification" of birth record, stamped with a facsimile signature of County Health Officer M. P. Underwood, says:"

"This is to certify that there is in the Franklin County Health Department a record of the birth of Clark Council Hamilton jr., sex, M; col. born in Franklin County, Ala. Date of birth July 4, 1928. Father's name: Clark Council Hamilton sr. Mother's maiden name: Helen White."

Miss Frances Nolan, who said she is Dr. Underwood's secretary, told The Washington Post by telephone that Hamilton, sr., and the former Helen White are both Negro, "not dark-colored, but rather light."

The accused man, about 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighing about 135 pounds, with dark brown curly hair, answered a reporter's questions from his cell today as follows:

Q: "How do you feel about your arrest?"

A.: "I couldn't say."

Q.: "When did you meet the girl?"

A.: "I don't remember."

Q.: "Where did you meet the girl?"

A.: "I don't remember anything."

Q.: "When did you get out of the Navy?"

A.: "I haven't a very good memory."

Q.: "How old are you?"

A.: "I don't remember."

Q.: "Where were you born?"

A.: "I don't know. Nobody ever told me."

Q.: "Do you know why you were arrested?"

A.: "No."

Q.: "Did you ask why when they came to arrest you?"

A.: "I don't ask people questions.

Other questions were answered in a similar vein.

Hamilton was arrested in Baltimore Dec[illegible] 23 on a warrant sworn out [illegible]er 6 in Roanoke County.

Hamilton [illegible]d for a preliminary hea[illegible]day in County Trial Jus[illegible]

An attor[illegible] has worked on the case, [illegible] requested that his name [illegible]eld, said Mr. Hammond [illegible] heaven and earth to g[illegible]rriage annulled without criminal prosecution."

He added, however, that the marriage is "absolutely void according to Virginia law" if the man is found to be a Negro.

An annullment suit was filed by the girl's father on her behalf on December 8 in the clerk's office of Roanoke County. The suit is still pending.

The bill filed in the suit hass been removed from the clerk's office by Edward H. Richardson, attorney for the complainant. He said he had not heard further from the girl or from her father. He said he would not pursue the case unless he is instructed to do so by his client.

Asked if the girl seemed to want the marriage broken up, the attorney merely replied: "Oh, she talked all right."

Another attorney, who also would not permit the use of h's name, was asked if the girl appeared to have affection for her husband.

"We're trying to play down that angle of the case," he said.

She definitely did not believe that her husband could be a Negro, and the couple lived without incident in a "white section" of Roanoke for a month or two after they were married, he added.

The Baptist minister who married the couple on May 22 in the girl's neighborhood church said that Mrs. Hammond was matron of honor and the father the best man.

He said he though the groom had a "western accent" and asked him where he was from. Hamilton told him he had been "stationed in Hawaii a long time," the preacher said.

"He seemed to be very genteel and nice and I invited them to join my Bible class if they settled in Roanoke," he added.

Wed 12-29-48

"I discovered about a month later that they had moved to Baltimore," he said.

County police recalled that Hamilton, when he was arrested in Baltimore, told the girl to "stay here until I write you." A deputy sheriff said he understood she came to Roanoke the next day "to see about getting a lawyer."

The girl's father said she is now in Baltimore "working in an office and making $52 a week."

Commonwealth's Attorney Chelf, when asked if Hamilton would be released on bond, said, "he has not requested bond."

Chelf said he understood Hamilton had not yet retained an attorney to represent him.

The Virginia State code provides in sections 45 and 46: "If any white person intermarry with a colored person or any colored person intermarry with a white person he shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for not less than [illegible] nor more than five years."

A colored pe[illegible]efined by Virginia law a[illegible]: "Every person in whom [illegible] ascertainable any Negr[illegible] shall be deemed and tak[illegible] a colored person."

Chelf said the [illegible] not been charged becaus[illegible] apparently married Hamilton without any doubt about his being white.

California Interracial Marriage Ban Is Held Illegal by State's High Court

Wash Post 2
Sat 10-2-48

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1—California's ban on interracial marriages, on the statute books since the first session of the Legislature in 1850, was ruled unconstitutional today by the State Supreme Court in a 4-to-3 decision.

It was the first time, members of the bench said, that any tribunal, state or federal, had declared such a law illegal.

Twenty-nine other states have anti-mixed marriage statutes similar to California's law, which was called the product of "ignorance, prejudice and intolerance."

Two sections of the state's civil code forbidding "all marriages of white persons with Negroes, Mongolians, members of the Malay race, or mulattoes" were held void in the majority opinion, written by Justice Roger J. Traynor, with Chief Justice Phil S. Gibson concurring and Justices Jesse W. Carter and Douglas L. Edmonds filing concurring opinions. Justice John W. Shenk wrote the dissent, in which Justices Benjamin R. Schauer and Homer R. Spence concurred.

The court ordered the Los Angeles County Clerk to issue a marriage license to Andrea D. Perez, 23 years old, a white woman, and Sylvester S. Davis Jr., 27, a Negro graduate of Los Angeles City College, to whom a license was refused last year. Both are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Wash Post 2
Sat 10-2-48

Los Angeles officials said that they had thirty days in which to appeal the decision, and that no action would be taken until the city counicl had time to study it.

Daniel G. Marshall, lawyer for Miss Perez and Mr. Davis, said that if a rehearing of the case is asked, he would take it to the Federal Supreme Court. Ernest Desig, director of the American Civil Liberties Union for Northern California, said that the organization had hoped the case might go to that court "so that there would be a ruling on a national basis."

The majority opinion took the stand that marriage was more than a civil contract subject to regulation by the state: it was a fundamental right of free men. Consequently, it held, there could be no prohibition of marriage except for an important social objective, then only by "reasonable" means.

Legal Right Held Impaired

Sections 60 and 69 of the California code, which supplanted seventy-six years ago similar bans in effect since California won statehood, were held to be in violation of the equal protection clause of the Federal Constitution. It impaired the right of persons to marry on the basis of race alone, the opinion stated, and it arbitrarily and unreasonably discriminated against certain racial groups.

The majority agreed that marriages might be prohibited for such reasons as disease prevention, but such statutes, the judges held, must be based on tests of the individual, not on arbitrary classification of groups or races. They "must be free from oppressive discrimination, to comply with the constitutional requirements of due process and equal protection of the laws, the opinion added.

The Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, the majority stated, to prevent such statutes designed to discriminate on the basis of color.

Justice Traynor wrote that the right to marry was the right to marry the person of one's choice, and that any statute forbidding marriage to a person of another race was an obvious restriction on the right to marry. He stated that many decisions of the Federal Supreme Court held that distinctions among citizens solely because of their ancestry were odious to a free people.

Stimulus to Tension Seen

Modern experts were agreed, he stated, that the progeny of marriages between persons of different races were not inferior to both parents. All races have produced

that laws forbidding marriages never before successfully upset.

vidence, he wrote, riage between Ne- persons was "in- the general wel- was reason to be- crossing of the leads generally to nd' to eventual ex- resultant type un- ed by reunion with k."

Justice Shenk based his dissenting opinion largely on historical

Brown Babies: Will U. S. Color Bars Shock, Bewilder Them?

The Courier - Sat 8-14-48 - Pittsburgh, Pa

By CHESTER L. WASHINGTON
(Courier Associate Editor)

LONDON, England—Will it be kinder to send the twenty pretty, brown babies of Porlock to America where they will be bewildered upon learning of their limited opportunities because they are "black" or should they be kept in England where they are getting love and devotion despite their color?

This is not only a much-debated issue with the kindly Miss Bowerman, matron of Holnicote House at Porlock in Somerset, who has learned to love them deeply, but also a major problem of the British nation and its Home Secretary.

The Somerset County Council favors sending the happy little boys and girls off to colored families in Chicago and California for adoption. But Home Secretary Ede hasn't made up his mind. For England has a Children's Charter which decrees that ALL war orphans must be given the best possible education and chance in life.

Mr. Washington, in London to cover the Olympics for The Courier, has taken enough time out to dig up further facts about the plight of England's "Brown Babies," offsprings of Negro servicemen and English women. The problem of what to do with these children has become a matter of great concern to both England and the United States.

Is It Kind or Right to Expose Them to U. S. Color Barriers?

LOVED BY HOME'S STAFF

The children are dearly loved by all the members of the Holnicote staff and doubts have been expressed as to the wisdom of shipping them off to America.

According to London's Sunday Pictorial, the nursery's governess, Mrs. Eames, is reluctant to lose them.

Said Mrs. Eames:

They are lovely, affectionate children and I dread the day when they will go. I notice no difference in intelligence between black and white children here. (There are twenty colored and twenty whites.) And color is the one thing that is never mentioned.

"One little colored boy, Pat, has completely won my heart. I would like to adopt him and give him a university education."

PRAISED BY WRITER

In the opinion of Fred Redman of the Sunday Pictorial, these babies of British mothers and American Negro troops who were stationed in Somerset during the war, are "some of the sharpest and prettiest children he has ever seen.

The children play happily in the yard of the beautiful house at Porlock, wander around the lake feeding ducks and playing games at the Fairies' House, with absolutely no distinction being made between the colored and the white. They are all given the same love and motherly devotion by the staff members.

MATRON PREDICTS SHOCK

When asked her opinion on the advisability of sending them to America, Matron Bowerman declared:

"The bewildering news that there are things "black" people can't do in America is bound to be painful to them.

"They are completely uninhibited now and often run up to you and say: 'I want to kiss you.'

"If they do that in America they will certainly get a shock. But I think it will be less hard for them to grow up among colored people.

"Here they could be well looked after till they are eighteen years old and maybe get scholarships. But afterwards they might drift to the slums.

JOBS A PROBLEM

"Because of the touch of color no one would employ them, except in jobs that white folk don't want. Women would not even take the girls as maids, because they have no background."

And writer Fred Redman adds:

"That is a harsh judgment on British employers and on the national attitude to color problems. I do not believe that it is justified."

The adoption plan developed after a picture of some of the babies appeared in leading Negro newspapers in America.

ONE MOTHER RELUCTANT

Most of the children's British mothers haven't had much say in the matter. The ultimate decision will have to be made by the House Secretary.

Many of the mothers have favored the American adoption project. But one mother who visited her pretty baby at Holnicote one evening did not want, at first, to have her child sent away. But later she became convinced that it would probably be best for her child's future and agreed to it.

So Britain's Home Secretary and the nation as well are still wondering what to do about their brown babies' problem.

The scales are tipping in favor of America . . . but knowing the U. S. as we do it makes us wonder too.

RAYMOND HARRISON

holding a certified copy of the California State Supreme Court decision approving mixed marriages, Raymond Harrison, 24-year-old combat veteran, will send it to the American consul at Stuttgart, Germany for permitting his common-law wife, Ilse Maier, and their 2-year-old daughter, Lillie Angelina, to come to America. He has never seen their baby, who was born April, 1946

ILSE MAIER AND LILLIE

2 1948

General

RACIAL:

Till Law Us Do Part

Newsweek

Thirty states have laws prohibiting marriages between Negroes and whites, and several of them refuse to recognize such marriages even if they are performed elsewhere. A Negro and a Caucasian, married in New York, risk stiff jail terms if for example they live together in Georgia; their children are considered illegitimate. Nor is the prejudice against intermarriage wholly Southern. Indiana has laws against it, and so have nearly all the Western states. Dayton, Ohio

In addition, fifteen states do not permit whites to marry Mongolians; in ten, whites cannot marry Malays, and in five, they cannot marry Indians. Louisiana and Oklahoma bar marriages between Indians and Negroes; North Carolina, between Cherokee Indians living in Robeson County and Negroes; in Maryland, between Malays and Negroes.* Last week, two white persons, one an English girl, the other a North Carolina youth, found themselves enmeshed in antimiscegenation statutes:

▶ In Virginia, a would-be British war bride, Margaret May Goosey, was in jail, sentenced to six months for running afoul of the state laws on miscegenation.

▶ In North Carolina, the mother of 17-year-old Joyce Vick had invoked the state laws against her son-in-law to break up their marriage. Mon. 1-19-48

Color Trouble: Margaret May Goosey's story was like that of tens of thousands of Englishwomen who dated GI's during the war, except for one thing —Thomas Henry Johnson was Negro. That didn't make any difference to Margaret, however, or to her mother, frail 75-year-old Mrs. Ellen Chambers. As Mrs. Chambers put it: "A nicer young fellow I never met."

*Source: THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE NEGRO. By Charles S. Manguin Jr., University of North Carolina Press, 1940.

The romance continued even after Johnson returned to Virginia, was discharged from the Army, and settled down in Goochland County with his mother, working in a sawmill. They kept corresponding, and Margaret kept badgering British authorities for permission to join her fiancé. Last June she finally received her passport.

Not until Margaret arrived in Virginia did she discover that she couldn't get married there. She went to live with Johnson and his mother anyway. Mon.

The community buzzed and Margaret became the leading topic of conversation, but although most people vociferously disapproved, not even the county authorities were sufficiently outraged to interfere. Margaret could probably have continued to live with Johnson and his mother unmolested if she hadn't dropped into Commonwealth Attorney J. C. Knibb's office one day last August to discuss her troubles.

They were mother-in-law troubles. Margaret didn't think her prospective mother-in-law kept the apartment clean. She didn't like the food; it wasn't as good as the fare in England "even with rationing." Most important of all, she didn't like her prospective mother-in-law. 1-19-48

Once Margaret had raised the issue, the county authorities were forced to act. They put her in the custody of the welfare department, found work for her in Richmond, and ordered her to keep away from Johnson.

She hadn't bargained for that. She had expected the authorities to straighten out her domestic problems. "That's what the police courts in England would do," she explained. Newsweek

But she didn't break off with Johnson. They were found together and charged with "illegal cohabitation." He was handed a 30-day suspended sentence and fined $50. She was given six months in Virginia's Central Institution for Wayward Women.

After she was finally made to realize that she couldn't live with Johnson in Goochland County even if they were married in another state, she agreed to return to England. "I can't keep fighting everyone any longer," she asserted. Her mother cabled: "We want you back. If Thomas Johnson wants to come, he will be welcomed, too." Dayton, Ohio

Complexion Trouble: William Milton Milwood's story was different. Milwood fought, and won. Two days after the 21-year-old Navy veteran married Joyce Vick in Emporia, Va., he was jailed in Roanoke Rapids, N. C., on complaint of her mother, Mrs. Carter Spence, that he was colored. Joyce declared: "I don't care if he's a Negro or not; I love him." However, the North Carolina law was clear: If Milwood really was colored, her marriage to him was void, and he might receive ten years in jail. Mon 1-19-48

Mrs. Spence's evidence was Milwood's birth certificate, filled out by a Negro midwife, who has listed his parents as colored. Milwood, who had always considered himself white and whose friends had always considered him white, even though his complexion was dark, started investigating on his own. He found his parents' birth certificates, which listed them as white. His sister was attending a white school. His brother was in the Air Force as a white. And Milwood added: "I was white enough to serve as a white man three years in the Navy."

The court was convinced and Milwood was freed. Last week, he and Joyce disappeared from Roanoke Rapids. Friends thought they were on their honeymoon.

Girl's Charge Jails Negro In Extortion

The Post
Washington, D.C.
Sat. 7-12-47

New York, July 16 (U.P.).—Bernard Woods, 38-year-old Negro, was sentenced to a year in jail today after pleading guilty to charges that he attempted to extort money from a Roanoke, Va., white woman with whom he had lived for nine years.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Hilly told a Federal Court that Woods tried to get $900 from Miss Bernice Rosenberg, 28, on threats to expose their affair and to kill her father, a wealthy Roanoke businessman.

According to Hilly, this was the story: The Post

Woods worked as a house servant in the Rosenberg home from 1925 until 1941 and began to have relations with the daughter in 1938 when she was 18. She came under the "complete domination" of Woods and, when Woods left in 1941, followed him to New York.

They lived together here until April, 1947, when Miss Rosenberg returned to her parents despite Woods' threat to expose their affair. She had told her parents she was studying in New York and had been receiving $100 a week from her father plus an occasional check for $1000.

Woods kept telephoning her and making threats. Last June 10 she called the FBI. On that day Woods called again and, with the FBI listening in and acting under their orders, Miss Rosenberg agreed to come to New York and give Woods $900. Sat. 7-12-47

She met him here June 12 and handed him two $1 bills. As he looked at the two bills in amazement, FBI agents arrested him.

British woman offered freedom if she will leave her Negro fiance

Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif
Sat. 1-31-48

GOOCHLAND, Va. — Thomas Johnson, 28-year-old ex-GI, will either have to leave his native state of Virginia or give up his British fiance. Tribune 1-3-48

Johnson, a local odd jobs man, was released from jail recently, while his fiance, Miss Margaret Goosey, 35, remains a prisoner on the State Industrial Farm, serving a six-months sentence for "co-habitation with a colored person."

Although it was not proved that Johnson and Miss Goosey co-habited, the fact that the two lived in the same house convicted them. According to Virginia Commonwealth attorney J. C. Knibb, "We prohibit a white person marrying a Negro, and we also regard as a grave offense co-habitation between the races. 1-3-48

"Since Miss Goosey lived in the same house with Jackson, we were forced to take action against her. It seemed to be a genuine love affair (but) we had no choice."

Knibb said charges against the Englishwoman would be dropped if she would agree to return to England. Tribune

The British woman met Johnson while his unit was stationed near her home town of Willingborough, Northampton, England. They agreed to get married and the Englishwoman came to the United States last October, having paid her own passage. Los Angeles Calif

When she learned that Virginia law forbade their marriage, Miss Goosey said she moved into the house in which Johnson lives. She was asked several times by police and welfare authorities to leave the city, but she refused. 1-3-48

Study Made Of GI War Babies In England

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By JAMES L. HICKS
For ANPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Problems raised by illegitimate children born of white mothers and colored American soldiers during the war will tax the genius of statesmen, doctors, educators, psychiatrists and social workers for many years to come, Dr. Harold A. Moody, a Jamaican, said in a study made public here last Tuesday. 1-31-48 Sat

The study, made in England by Dr. Moody, was made public by the Children's Bureau of the Social Security Administration which has been studying the problem.

Dr. Moody, in addition to being founder-president of the League for Colored People, was the first colored man to become chairman of a British missionary society, the London Mission Society. Sat. 1-31-48

Following the study, Dr. Moody said the evidence he had gathered was sufficient to reveal that, "though of small dimension," the problem needs solution "for the sake of the community and for the sake of the children themselves who, within so few years will become citizens." Journal & Guide

"It is imperative that they shall be given every possible chance to develop into useful citizens, prepared to contribute their gifts and their service to the general welfare," he wrote. "The terrible alternative is to create a minority with—at the worst, like Ishmael of old—their hand against every man's hand."

Stating that he hoped his report would draw attention to the problem and "help in some small way forward some equitable solution," Dr. Moody said "in my view one of the most important considerations to keep in mind is that of avoiding any exacerbation of colour prejudice." Journal and Guide

NO SEGREGATION

"We must not countenance any segregation of these children. It would seem to facile solution to bring them all up in a special institution and, at adolescence, turn them out into the labor market. That would be merely to cut the Gordian Knot." Norfolk, Va.

"It would set the clock back and might create a new species of slave labor. These children have white mothers and colored fathers. How much better to regard them as links between two peoples, each

facts revealed in his inquiry was that some of the colored fathers "are anxious for arrangements to be made to take their child and its mother to the United States."

IDEAL SOLUTION

He added that, "since it is jest in general, for mother and father and children to be together, this seems to be the ideal solution and it is hoped that it will prove practicable in a number of cases."

Dr. Moody said he would like to see all the children treated as "war casualties" for whom provision should be made jointly by the British and American governments.

"Where there is a home in America, the two governments should see that facilities are given for them to go to that home," he continued, "where the children are to all extent and purposes waifs of the war, they become in a very high degree the responsibility of the two governments."

He said he had proposed to the English Minister of Health that such children without homes should be kept together, cared for in small groups but always in the company of white children needing like care. They should be in the care of matrons who would do everything possible to "mitigate the psychological shock" of their birth, he declared, adding:

"In some cases it may be better for the children to grow up in a racial atmosphere more congenial than that of a country which is preponderatingly white, and the possibility of migration to British tropical colonies and to the Southern States of the United States is therefore not excluded, though personally this is not a solution which I should advocate strongly."

"The study said the half colored child is always in an ambiguous position; it is only the more liberal citizens who are willing to ignore his minority characteristics and give him a place in their community parallel with that of normally begotten children. When what public opinion regards as the taint of illegitimacy is added to the disadvantages of mixed race, the chance o fthe child's having a fair opportunity for development and service are much reduced."

DISADVANTAGES

Dr. Moody said one could well understand the "reticence" of married British women, whose husbands were in the British armies, to draw any attention to their "lapse from connubial probity" by admitting that the fathers of many of their children were colored servicemen. He said this was one disadvantage found in attempting to get an accurate survey of the number of such children actually in England.

The figure of 544 such babies arrived at in his study was made on the basis of reports of responsible officials of statutory and volunteer committees, Dr. Moody said, and any survey of this type where mothers were not actually polled "omits a number of cases."

The Children's Bureau recently announced that British adoption laws have been so amended as to permit fathers of the children or their near relatives in the United States to adopt them.

Negroes Father One In 10 War Babes In Japan

WASHINGTON—One out of every 10 babies cared for by the Yokohoma, Japan, home for illegitimate children was fathered by a Negro G. I. according to Keyes Beech, foreign correspondent for the Washington Star and the Chicago Daily Tribune.

Italian girl jilts ex-GI at altar

NEW YORK — Ever since he got home from Italy, ex-GI Charles Butler, Jr. had dreamed about the girl he left behind him, Tina Murina, fair damsel of Salerno.

Finally, Butler, son of a Dayton garageman, persuaded his love to come to America to marry him. He put up the $500 cash bond required by immigration laws.

Minus luggage or clothes, except those she had on her back, Tina arrived in New York last week aboard the Vulcania. Her happy bridegroom took her shopping for several outfits with the "new look", housed her in a suite in a downtown home, went off by himself to the less svelte Hotel Theresa in Harlem.

One hour before the wedding, Charles went to get his bride-to-be, but she wasn't there. She had disappeared with four Italian youths.

"I doubt now that she was the girl I thought she was, and I have decided not to marry her," moaned Butler, a bit unnecessarily. He added bitterly:

"If it is necessary to have her deported to get my money, I'll do that too."

Race Forgotten in Jersey Romance

Racial lines were forgotten in Camden, N.J. recently, when Norman W. Olsen, son of Scandinavian parents, wedded Miss Mary Frances Roberts, daughter of Herbert Roberts, Camden postman, at Macedonia AMEZ Church. Their romance began when they attended public schools in Merchantville, N.J. It deepened during the war when both worked on the assembly line for the Radio Corporation of America and their attachment caused RCA officials to separate them at work. Mr. Olsen, whose parents are dead, joined the Navy and renewed his romance when he was discharged. Pictured during the wedding ceremony are, from left: James S. Hurd of Baltimore, best man; the bridegroom and bride, Mrs. Ezeta Jones, sister of the bride, and matron of honor, and the Rev. Dr. J. S. Brown, pastor of Macedonia, who officiated. At right, is another photo of the newlyweds.

Peace, Marriage Is Wonderful

Smiling broadly, Father Divine and his pretty young wife, the former Edna Rose Ritching, are shown at one of the numerous celebrations in Philadelphia, Thursday, marking their second wedding anniversary. Followers of Father Divine came from all over the world and attended the day-long series of programs and typical Divine banquets. Frosted book atop the huge cake here, representing Bible, reads "The Marriage of God and His Church. His Marriage Is to Propagate Virtues."

WAR BRIDES OF COLORED GI'S FAR BETTER

CHICAGO—The foreign war b[illegible] Negro soldiers are ostracized and must live mostly in ghettoes, but war correspondent Rof Ottley declares in April Negro Digest that they are faring better than war brides of whites 1200 of whom have been jilted or divorced.

Many of the overseas girls of all [illegible] who married Negro servicemen are living normal married lives in the U. S., Ottley asserts. And few of these couples claim that they have happily-ever-after existences. But all are well aware that all marriages call for readjustments on the part of both husband and wife, and they insist that they are having no more or less trouble than any other young couple.

There are no figures on the number of war brides married to Negro GI's, the Negro Digest feature explains. But the percentage of divorces and seperations among Negro veterans is far and away lower than among whites, who have abandoned more than 1200 foreign wives, according to immigration officials.

Because army brass hats blocked the marriages of Negro servicemen," Ottley concludes, "There were fewe interracial marriages. But those which did come out of the war stand an excellent change of lasting."

Graig Gets a Job

• By ARMINTA WORK

(This is the second in a second series of articles by the mother of Craig Work, 16-year-old New York lad, whose IQ of 190.8 makes him a genius plus. Last week, she told how Craig left home for the first time and learned about hitchhiking. In last week's chapter, Craig was telling her how he managed to get a lift to the Y. Now read on—

THE man at the Y said it would cost me a dollar. It would've been fifty cents if I were a Y member. I thought that over and decided I might often need a place, so I got a membership for $3. That was my major expenditure, out of the $5 I had.

"The old guy at the Y gave me a key and I went upstairs to my room. It was kinda bleak—two beds, a chair, a bureau, a radiator, and an open window that wouldn't close.

"That was bad, cause it was next to a train-siding, and all night long the trains were puffing back and forth, back and forth. Gosh! Even Greenwich Village nightclubs don't make as much noise as that—or maybe I don't hear the Village noise because I'm used to it.

A Cradle Bed

"The bed was a sort of cradle, with a scoop in the middle. It was fine, if you didn't roll in your sleep. I spread my damp clothes over the second bed to dry.

"Since I wasn't sure when I'd get another chance to bathe, I took a good shower. I slept like a log bumped around by railroad trains.

"When I got up in the morning, my stuff was still damp, but not dirty, so I put 'em back on. The old feller wasn't around, so I left the key on the desk, downstairs, and hit Route 6 again. Met a postman who took me along for a while, and then I got a few short rides.

Another "Character"

"Then I met another 'character'—a real wild man! A car pulls up, and this guy and his wife, probably, call cheerfully, "Hop in, kid, hop in.' Looked kinda high-spirited. Big red sportsman's cap on the back of his head.

"Right away he began terrifying me! He did it so naturally, I guess he always drove that way. He went raring down the road at forty, one wheel on either side of the white line.

"Another car would come along, and he'd wait 'til the last moment, then swerve to the other side, almost into the ditch! And I'm in back, sweatin' bullets.

"Somewhere along the road I saw the sign, Camp Navajo. I decided to save myself from death and destruction. I said, 'Oh, I just remembered that I have to deliver a message to Camp Navajo, for a guy. Please let me out here, and I'll walk back.'

"Since I was there, I thought I'd ask for a job at Camp Navajo. It was a big house, with a huge screened veranda. There were about sixty kids lolling around, some playing ping-pong, some reading, some just si'in'.

He Seeks a Job

"It made me so envious! Well, anyway, I went to the office and asked for a job. They asked me how old I was, and I told them the truth.

"They said I was too young. Had to be sixteen. I argued, 'Well, my birthday is ten days from now. I won't be any more able or industrious in ten days than I am now.'

" 'I know, but the law says you must be sixteen.' So of course, I was sixteen, after that, whenever I was asked. They did give me a nice meal there, though, without my asking.

"My next lift took me into Honesdale, Pa., and right there I saw two signs, Camp Mitchell for Boys, and Camp Harlee for Girls. I says to myself, 'I aughtta be able to get a job at one of them.' So I go up to a feller in a filling station and ask, 'Bud, can you tell me how far it is to those camps?'

"He says 'go up the road about five miles from here.' Just to be sure, I asked someone else and he said 'It's about sixteen miles from here.'

"But they did agree on which road it was. So I went on up, and got a ride in an old truck, with a big family.

Thumbs Police

"They didn't take me all the way, So I was back on the road again, thumbin,' when I saw that I'd thumbed a big grey State police car. I was kinda scared.

"But they didn't seem interested in me. When I got to the top of the hill, there was that grey car, stopped just over the top of the hill!

"Well, I told myself, 'if he wants me, I can't get away. He's got a car. If he doesn't, he won't bother me.

"Then I thought, maybe he could tell me where the camps are. And if I ask him, he'll be under the impression that I wanted to stop him, back there, to ask him directions. Anyway, he'll see I'm not trying to run away, so he won't think I'm a suspicious character.

"I asked him about the camps. He said, 'Well, look. I'll take you up there. I'm not supposed to take kids in my car, but wha-the hell?

"I told him I was looking for a job. That musta softened him. After a while we pulled in at the Wayne Country Club, and it turned out he was picking up a nurse from one of the camps there, and taking her back to work.

"I'm an Expert"

"When we got to the place, I went in the front door and up the stairs to the office. I asked the girl at the desk, 'Do you need someone expert at dishwashing, floormopping, wallwashing, or anything in that line? Believe me, I am an expert. Mom's given me all the practice I need to make me a champion at such things!"

"She called, 'Sam, Sam,' and up waddled Sam Brownstein, a short, fat, bald guy.

"He asked such questions as 'Well, Sonny, what's your name?' He was a cautious guy. Asked me all my teachers' names, and millions of other questions, as if, for all he know, I might have murdered someone on the way up.

" So finally he says, with a crafty look in his eyes, as if to say, 'Now I've got you!'—he says, 'Would you send a telegram home?' I says 'Yes, if you'll give me the job.'

" 'O.K.,' he says, 'the job is yours. And he sent me into the kitchen to see whether they had anything for me to eat, which they did. I was hungry as usual!

"When I finished eating, Sam introduced me to a long, gangling, tow-headed kid, and said, 'Meet Pete.' 'Hullo,' Pete says, kinda slow, and dumb.

"Sam took us over to a cabin, and had us haulin' stuff around, up and down, like madmen. Took about four trips to do two trips' work. Unscientific as hell! And he's a biology teacher, I found out!

"All he needed was a tape-measure, and he had us dismantling beds, exchanging parts with other beds, taking 'em back 'cause they didn't fit, and wasting good energy for nothin.' Ugh! Teachers!

To Bed in Barn

"After a while Sam took me up to the barn to our sleeping quarters. In the hayloft, they'd put two partition walls, making a sort of hallway down the center of the barn, with rooms on either side. Just partitions, no privacy at all.

"You could hear the slightest noise in the other guy's rooms. No lock on your door. I looked around, getting the best bed I could find.

"There was no safe place for your belongings, so I put the stuff they could take right in front in the bottom drawer, so they could take and be done. My valuables I put into my knapsack and put it in the back of the drawer, as though it was empty.

"I listened, and heard a card game. I went where it was, and the guys were there, either playin' or watchin. There were five or six kids, all about sixteen. One was twelve, a pantry helper.

"They asked the usual questions. 'You the new guy?' or, 'Wotcher name?' 'Gregg Wot?'

"Finally they got the name straight. 'Wot nationality?'

"Oh, I'm a mixture of a number of things. Wanta hear? I asked. 'Yeah, wot?'

"I told 'em—Negro, Indian, Irish, German, Albanian'—and on down the list, as usual.

"I'm Accepted"

"They whistled, and gasped, and puffed, and exclaimed! It sure amazed 'em! But they were satisfied. Most of them were miners' kids, from the nearby coal towns—Polish and Italian Americans.

"Soon there was a bell—supper! Nothin' I like better than supper. So I went chargin' over there, with them.

"At the table, others started with, 'You da new guy?' 'You're gonna go on glasses! I looked mildly interested, and said 'Yes?' The general chorus was, 'You're gonna work with Charlie! He's a nut! He awready made five guys quit! He's awful! Drive ya nuts!'

"Well, I figured, the worst that could happen was that he was slightly touched, and would babble all the time. So I decided to ignore 'im.

"Somebody said, 'If ya get mad at him, just hand him a poke in da teeth.' So I figured he probably isn't a very big guy. But how could one guy terrify and baffle so many people? I thought to myself.

"All of a sudden, everybody stops hollerin', and in walks Charlie!"

Anti-Marriage Laws

Black Dispatch

California recently wrecked its ninety-eight year old law prohibiting the intermarriage of the races, and in that opinion Justice Traynor said:

"Marriage is something more than a civil contract subject to regulation by the state. It is a fundamental right of free men."

The learned jurist, digging deeper into this vital subject, went farther to say:

"The right to marry is the right to marry the person of one's choice."

It is very clear to this writer that the American conscience is drifting in the right direction with the announcement of this decision. Unless in the selection of one's mate he has the utter, total and complete right to make such a choice, he is not a free man, and has been denied one of the most fundamental rights having divine sanction.

Numerous decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, the decision said, hold that distinctions between citizens solely because of their ancestry are by their very nature odious to a free people.

Oklahoma City Okla.

A State, the majority opinion continued, has a right to prohibit marriages on such legitimate grounds as disease, which may imperil a spouse or offspring. But, it adds, California's two miscegenation laws (Sections 60 and 69 of the Civil Code), "are not motivated by a concern to diminish the transmission of disease by marriage, for they make race and not disease the qualification."

The Court asserted that modern experts agree that mixed marriages do not produce inferior offspring—and even if they did, the code sections contain no policy against marriage on that ground.

All races, said the Court, have produced outstanding individuals, and there are wide variations among individuals of any race. It added: "In any event, the legislature has not not made an intelligence test a prerequisite to marriage."

The greatest insult offered black citizens today in American life rests in its anti-marriage laws. It denies the black woman right to compel respect of all men and it denies to the Negro man that elementary freedom that even the lower animals enjoy.

Why should we fashion a law that permits white men to approach black women, as they have been doing in America for the past four centuries, without being responsible to, under certain conditions, give those women their names, or give those women's children the names of their fathers? This is precisely the fort into which the white man rushes when he erects anti-marriage barriers, and he rushes behind his women's skirts in shielding himself from the rightful consequences of his evil lust when he alleges anti-marriage laws are passed to prevent Negro men from marrying white women.

Sat. 10-16-48

There is not a black man in American who can marry a white woman unless that white woman wants him. That fully exposes the fakery and deception in anti-marriage laws. Such statutes should cause the face of every white woman to flame with resentment. It is the open charge that if the laws are passed to prevent Negro men from marrying white women would rush into the arms of the blacks.

Is it not utter selfishness that finds the white man in the world today splattering his sensuality over all of the races of mankind and then setting up laws that prohibit other races from looking in his direction? Can one fashion freedom, democracy and individual right preserved in such an atmosphere? The Black Dispatch believes that in anti-marriage laws the greatest thrust is made by the white man at the dignity and self-respect of the blacks. The charge that black blood is inferior, leperous and unfit is an accusation that should be met head on with all of the resentment of which black men are capable.

Black men wish to be free to marry not only black women, but red women, yellow women and, incidentally, white women. We take no stock with Negroes who argue that the Black Dispatch should lay off this subject because white people get angry about the matter. The truth is that it is within the Negro race that heat should be generated by such unnatural prohibitions. Why should a legal path be blazed so that white men may continue to catapult half-white bastards into American life without the protection of marriage laws, while the blacks stand back silent? The right to marry should be absolute and unhampered by the slightest confusion or embarrassment to freedom of choice.

Government was not instituted for the purpose of curbing individual rights, and going any farther into the individual identity than the Ten Commandments. It will be noted in the laws handed down from Mount Sinai effort alone is made to regulate man's conduct one towards another, but nothing is said in that divine edict that would limit man in his freedom to select, choose or show preference for the individual with whom he would select for a life mate. Looks as though if the Almighty intended racial limitations should be placed upon the family unit, He muffed a mighty fine opportunity to express Himself.

Twenty-nine other states, including Oklahoma, have anti-marriage laws, besides the banned California statute, and it is stimulating to know the ball has started rolling in the right direction. What self-respecting Negro wants to perpetuate a rule adopted in Oklahoma that avers that a black man and a white woman have "outraged public decency" as provided for in court informations, when caught sexually abiding? It should of course be kept in mind that no such information is filed against a white man and a Negro woman when found similarly situated.

The general welfare clauses of the federal constitution should be invoked to outlaw every anti-marriage statute in force in the several states. Surely it is against the public welfare, decency and all moral standards for America to permit illicit sex relationships to continue in this country which is gradually amalgamating the two races. No one can deny that the whites are getting darker and the blacks are getting lighter in this country. Shall the process of racial mixture be continued in a decent or indecent way? That's the commanding issue that faces the American public today.

First new interracial intermarriage in state

Los Angeles Tribune

Los Angeles, Calif.

Oct-11-27-48

L. A. County may have decided anew to appeal the ruling of the State Supreme Court in favor of intermarriage, but one couple wed here this week anyway. Court attaches believed it was the first new marriage in the state since the lifting of the ban. Four remarriages; three of them in Los Angeles County, had previously taken place.

Taking a Negro bride was David James Clark, 60-year-old sea captain. His bride was darkskinned and portly Mildred Hope Santiago, 30, a fish cutter, born in Puerto Rico. The couple gave identical addresses, 513 Harbor blvd., San Pedro. Clark said it was his third marriage and his bride's second.

The smiling pair was married by Superior Court Judge Walter S. Gates in his courtroom. Bailiff W. C. Swinford was their witness.

They were followed to the courtroom and surrounded after the ceremony by daily newspaper reporters, who questioned them avidly. However, only meagre mention of the event was carried in the metropolitan press.

Los Angeles Oct 11-27-48

The ceremony was the second in which a Negro was involved. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses Livingston, who had been married five years ago in Tia Juana and have a four-year-old son, remarried. Livingston, a Negro, is a musician. His wife is Jewish.

LOVE KNOWS NO BARRIERS:

Minister Takes White Florida-Born Bride

Los Angeles Sentinel

WASHINGTON

That love knows no barriers of age, occupation, or race was again proved here last week, when the Rev. William G. Tyree, 50-year-old preacher of 812 Eleventh St., N.E., took as his bride Miss Rhogene Cobb, 25-year-old Florida-born white girl.

The ceremonies were performed noon, tittered and giggled in the by the Rev. R. Lavelle Tucker of fashion usually attributed to Arlington, Va., at the bridegroom's newly-weds.

residence, with Mr. and Mrs. Odie Bride Deliriously Happy

Fall, next door neighbors, serving as witnesses.

The bride, a native of De Funiak Springs, Fla., a small

The newly-married couple, when hamlet located near Pensacola in visited by an AFRO reporter at northwest area of the State, ex-

A "straw," the minister explained, is a term applied to white persons who are used by colored realtors, to purchase title to property held by whites in areas covered by restrictive covenants.

May, December Romance

This business relationship grew into a love affair, it was said. The Rev. Mr. Tyree's divorce from his former wife, Mrs. Viola Tyree, who has been in his realty transactions.

Wife Helps in Business

Miss Cobb came to to the District about four years ago and met the bridegroom while she was working at American Legion headquarters, where Mr. Tyree was serving as chaplain. The young bride, however, expressed fear of the reaction of her parent's neighbors if they learned of her marriage to a colored man.

"Sure I know about the prejudices of the Southerners, but my parents approve of the marriage," she told the reporter. "Why, her father stayed with me about two months last summer," the Rev. Mr. Tyree hastened to point out.

The young bride, however, expressed the feeling that she was living through the "happiest days of my life."

The friendship grew into a business relationship. The Rev. Mr. Tyree, who has been dealing in real estate, used her as a "straw" in his realty transactions.

Love Can Do the Strangest Things

The former Rhogene Cobb, white, a native of DeFuniak Springs, Fla. and her husband, the Rev. William G. Tyree, celebrate their marriage at the club Ubi Bi in Washington, following wedding rites performed by the Rev. R. Lavelle Tucker of Arlington, Va., at the bridegroom's residence. The Rev. Mr. Tyree figured in a sensational divorce case last December in which the former Mrs. Viola Tyree admitted bigamy.

Just became final before the present marriage.

Although, the clergyman is 50 years old, while the bride is but 25, the Rev. Mr. Tyree quipped to the AFRO, when asked if the age differential would not harm the couple's marital relationship:

"I still have 25 good years. What do you think honey?"

His blushing bride, who is built along slender lines, responded:

"So far so good." The white bride added to the reporter that she hopes to have "50 children."

Have Friends of Both Races

The clergyman informed the AFRO that they "have as many white friends as colored. We attend both white and colored churches without any trouble," he disclosed.

Last week, they attended the white Kingdom Hall Church, located at 817 A St., S.E., which is conducted by Jehovah's Witnesses.

Cleric's Brother Opposed Banns

While there is no apparent opposition to marriage on the part of the relative of the bride, the Rev. Mr. Tyree revealed that the marital step was treated coldly by his brother, the Rev. E. N. Tyree, pastor of Unity Baptist Church.

He pointed out that he asked his brother to file an application for intention to marry a couple of weeks ago and his brother returned to tell him that the marriage license officials refused to accept the application.

Obtained Permit Together

"I thought it didn't sound right," the Rev. Mr. Tyree went on, "so I took my wife with me to the Marriage License Bureau to find out what it was all about," adding:

"I asked the persons at the bureau, "Does anybody object to this marriage.

"I was told that there is no law against intermarriage in the District of Columbia and that it was perfectly all right with them for us to file an application."

Pastor's Third Marriage

The minister admits being married twice prior to last week's wedding. His last marriage was terminated by a divorce action filed by the former Mrs. Viola Tyree.

In October, 1947, the former Mrs. Tyree filed a document in District Court seeking an annulment of her marriage to the cleric on the grounds that her first husband, Ralph Smith, whom she thought dead was still alive.

She stated that she had not obtained a divorce from her first husband before marrying the cleric. The case ended recently in a court decree terminating the marriage.

AFTER FIVE YEARS — of marital bliss, the Ulysses Livingstons say "I do" again, American style. The Livingstons were married in 1943 in Tia Juana because California forbade their marriage. Last week, with the ban against inter-marriage outlawed by the State Supreme Court, they re-tied the knot before an American Methodist minister, just to make sure. Duly interested in the ceremony was their husky son, Bill, 4 (see story).

Interracial couple wed five years re-ties knot

Entitled to feel that the state of California ought to pay the preacher this time, Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses Livingston had gone through the marriage ceremony for the second time, and after five years and one son today.

The Livingstons, who live at 3859 Walton ave., became the first Negro-white couple to be wed with the blessings of the state of California. Applying for, and receiving without incident, their marriage license last week, they were married by the Rev. D. DeWitt Turpeau in a private ceremony at his home. The Rev. Turpeau is pastor of Hamilton Methodist church.

Absent but an interested party, was four-year-old William (Bill) Livington, the couple's handsome son. Young Bill is the offspring of a marriage that took place in 1943 in Tia Juana.

Livingston, a guitar player with Hollywood Four Blazes, and Mrs. Livingston met when he was playing in a band at the Orpheum theatre. They married when Livingston was drafted. Mrs. Livingston, the former Henrietta Rosental, is Jewish.

His wife's mother easily became reconciled to their marriage, and just like any other grandmother, coos over her small grandson, Livingston said. Mrs. Livingston's father, divorced from her mother, still withholds his blessings. Friends of the couple, Negro and white, remained their friends.

Love Slayer Sued By Victim's Hubby

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)—Sylvester Black, the "love slayer" who recently shot and killed his white wife by marriage in Mexico, Beatrice, will be sued for $100.000 by her first husband, Willard Thompson, he revealed here in an interview last week.

Thompson will sue for alienation of affection. He claims that Black was never legally married to the slain woman because they were married in Tia Juana without regard to U. S. divorce laws.

It seems the white attorneys have discovered that Black allegedly owns or is heir to a Texas oil well. If they should win the damage suit against Black his estate would be subject to the damages if he were found guilty.

Black is now on trial for his life in the "love slaying." He is accused of murder. He shot his wife on a street car after she had told him she was leaving him mainly because her parents opposed her marrying a Negro.

Plan to Appeal Marriage Ruling

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles County Counsel's office gave notice this week that an appeal would be filed with the United States Supreme Court from the recent California Supreme Court ruling which outlawed the ban on mixed marriages in the State. Atty. Daniel G. Marshall, who filed suit against the Los Angeles County clerk in the original action in behalf of a mixed couple, called the petition for rehearing a "needless waste of taxpayers money in continuing to keep the case alive." However, he was confident of the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling

HE'S IMPRISONED — Davis Knight (above), 23-year-old Navy veteran, was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment in Ellisville, Miss., on a charge that he committed miscegenation by marrying a white woman. Mississippi law prohibits the marriage of white persons to those who have one-eighth or more Negro blood. The state contends Knight's great-grandmother was a Negro. Knight has been released on a $2,500 appeal bond. (Associated Press wirephoto.)

Miscegenation Case Accused Man Freed

ELLISVILLE, Miss.—(AP)—Davis Knight, 23, convicted of miscegenation for marrying a white woman, was free yesterday on $2,500 appeal bond.

Knight's attorney, Quitman Ross, has filed notice of appeal from the conviction returned Friday night by a Circuit Court jury. Knight is under a five-year prison sentence on the conviction.

The Mississippi law forbids the marriage of white persons and those with one-eighth or more Negro or mongoloid blood. The State contended Knight's great-grandmother was a Negro. The defense maintained she was of Indian blood.

Knight was released on bond Monday.

Miscegenation

The State of Mississippi has made a strategic error by imprisoning War Veteran Davis Knight on a charge of miscegenation based on the ground that his great-grandmother is alleged to have been a Negro. Questions concerning an individual's great-grandparentage and hence the "purity" of his matter-of-fact blood carry too reminiscent an echo to the public memory.

On the eve of the opening of a battle for civil rights legislation in Congress, Mississippi must realize the light in which it has cast itself.

GLENN D. EVERETT.
Washington.

MISSISSIPPI

Jail for Marriage

The Knights of Jones County in the piney woods of Southeastern Mississippi had been fighters as long as any man now living could remember. The fabulous Capt. Newt Knight had "seceded" from the state when the state seceded from the Union. He had organized the "Free State of Jones," which waged guerrilla warfare against the Confederacy all through the Civil War. His great-grandson Davis Knight, now 32, had fought with the Navy during the second world war. Throughout his three years in service, the Navy never questioned his status as a white man. Neither did Mayor J. M. Powell, who married him to 18-year-old Junie Lee Spradley in Ellisville City Hall in Jones County in 1946.

Last week Mississippi put Davis Knight on trial for violating the 58-year-old constitutional ban against intermarriage of Negro and white. It charged that his great-grandmother Rachel, who lived on Capt. Newt Knight's plantation near Soso, was part Negro and that therefore the Navy veteran, being at least one eighth Negro, was legally black. Witnesses testified that his family was "regarded as Negro." The defense contended that Rachel was a Cherokee Indian, with gingerbread complexion and curly dark-brown hair.

It took an Ellisville jury only fifteen minutes on Dec. 17 to rule that Davis Knight was legally a Negro—whatever the Navy said—and to sentence him to five years in prison for the first such violation of Mississippi's miscegenation statute. Should his appeal to the State Supreme Court lose, his marriage also would be automatically voided.

Ex-Sailor Faces Prison Term Under Va. Miscegenation Charge

ROANOKE, Va. — (ANP) — Mrs. Ada L. Hammond, white of Roanoke County, had her 22-year-old son-in-law, Clark Council Hamilton arrested Thursday, on a charge of violating the state's miscegenation law by marrying her daughter, Florence Madelon Hammon. Hamilton was arrested on a warrant issued No. 6 which charged he is a Negro.

The complaint says that Hamilton "did on May 22 felonious intermarry with one Florence Madelon Hammon, a white female, he, the said Clark C. Hamilton, being a Negro male."

Arrested in Baltimore, Hamilton was brought to the Roanoke County hall at Salem, where, when docketed, he identified himself as white and was placed in the white section of the jail.

DESCRIPTION.

Deputies described the man as being "not too dark — perhaps a little yellow with brown hair, a little bit curly." He was said to be able to "pass" as an average white man. Hamilton met his wife in Roanoke while serving in the navy, where he also was listed as a white man.

The two obtained marriage license to wed from the Roanoke county clerk on May 22, again with their racial classification being white. The Rev. K. A. Painter, who performed the ceremony at Riverdale Baptist church, revalled that the groom appeared to have had "an Hawaiian accent, although he seemed a white man."

Hamilton gave his birthplace as Elsereda, Calif., and said he had worked in Hawaii for some time. His parents were reported living in Russellville, Ala. The bride's parents were the only other persons present at the ceremony.

If convicted, the man faces a one to five year prison term under the state statute which makes miscegenation a felony.

Mississippian Convicted In Miscegenation Trial

ELLISVILLE, Miss.—(AP)—David Knight, 32-year-old descendant of one of Mississippi's most colorful historical figures, was convicted Friday night and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary on a charge of miscegenation—marriage between white persons and those of Negro blood.

District Attorney Paul Swartsfager said it was the first prosecution he knew of under the old Mississippi law forbidding such marriages.

Knight is a great-grandson of Capt. Newt Knight, who seceded from Mississippi during the War Between the States and founded the "Free State of Jones" in Jones County. He was the first and only "President" of the "State."

The prosecution contended he also was the great-grandson of a Negro woman who lived on the Knight plantation.

The defense claimed the woman, who was known as Rachel, was a Cherokee Indian.

A number of prosecution witnesses said she and her offspring were recognized as Negroes. Several defense witnesses said they believed she was an Indian.

Swartsfager said no charges were planned against Knight's wife, who married him April 18, 1946, under the impression he was entirely of white blood. The District Attorney said Knight served in the Navy as a white man and his discharge papers listed him as white.

A jury in Jones County Circuit Court conferred only 15 minutes before returning a verdict of conviction. Judge F. Burkett Collins pronounced the sentence immediately.

At the State Capitol in Jackson, Asst. Atty. Gen. George H. Ethridge said that a miscegenation conviction automatically voids the marriage and that any children resulting from the union become illegitimate.

"Mississippi's miscegenation law," Ethridge explained, "prohibits the marriage of any white person with any person who has one-eighth or more Negro or Mongolian blood. Cohabitation is also prohibited.

"There is no express prohibition

3 in Augusta, Ga., Own S. C. Governor

The Afro American
Baltimore Md. 8-28-48

Daughter of Dixiecrat's Father's Half-Brother, Presser, Minister Talk

By DOUGLASS HALL

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Three more Thurmonds, a housewife, a presser, and a minister told the AFRO this week that they are cousins of South Carolina's Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, Dixiecrat nominee for president. SAS-28-48

They are Mrs. Eva (Thurmond) Smith, half first cousin; Thomas Thurmond, half first cousin; and the Rev. James R. Thurmond, half second cousin.

Supporting the contention of Robert Thurmond, Morristown, N.J., the three stated that, not only do they have names spelled the same as the governor's, but that they are blood-relatives to him.

Pastor's Statement

"Not only that," asserted the Rev. Mr. Thurmond, who has eight little Thurmonds (half third cousins), "if you really want to see the Thurmonds, you should go up into McCormick County (joining Edgefield County). Sat.

"It seems like everybody up there are Thurmonds. They are of all colors. Some are so white that you cannot tell them from the original Thurmonds. 8-28-48

"Sometime ago I preached up there and after I had finished, it seems like everybody in the church came up and told me that they were Thurmonds. They may not be blood-Thurmonds but they have the name."

Matron Gives Proof

To support her belief that she was a blood Thurmond, and not just someone who picked up the name, Mrs. Smith pointed out a picture of her blue-eyed father, Thomas Thurmond, who was the half brother of James Thurmond, the governor's father.

"Why, I remember well when Gov. Thurmond's father used to visit my grandfather," the Rev. Mr. Thurmond added, "and they used to sit and eat, and talk for hours.

"I remember asking my grandfather why did that 'white' man always visit our home. My grandfather told me that they were brothers."

Plenty Relatives

There are several hundreds persons, colored and white, in this city and surrounding communities who claim relation to the Governor of South Carolina.

"When I came back to Augusta in 1941," said Thomas Thurmond, "I went to the employment office to get a job. They asked me my name and I told them. Then they asked me to spell it. I did.

"The man, who was also named Thurmond, asked me didn't my folk come from over in Edgefield. I told him that they did. He then told the folk in the office that we were all related."

The only thing that surprises colored Thurmonds is, why is it so important that they are related to the white Thurmonds. It is an old story and "everybody in these parts knows it."

2 1948

NAACP Goes to Aid of Maupin; Released from Jail

Representatives of the Des Moines branch of the NAACP were at the Polk County jail early Wednesday morning in the interest of Harold W. Maupin, 25-year-old musician who had been held for continuous questioning in connection with the death of Mrs. Anne McGrevey, 44-year-old white woman, in a mysterious fire at her Windsor Heights home Jan. 30.

Maupin was ordered released from custody Wednesday afternoon by District Judge C. Edwin Moore—and it was about 3:30 o'clock when Maupin left the county jail with Atty. Charles P. Howard, chairman of the NAACP's legal redress committee.

The order for Maupin's release came after his attorneys filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus demanding his release. At a short hearing, County Attorney Carroll Switzer announced that the state had no formal charges to file against Maupin and was not contesting his release from jail.

Earlier in the day Switzer had said that either Maupin would be released during the day or murder charges filed against him.

Maupin has posted a $1,000 bond in connection with a charge against him of assaulting Mrs. McGrevey's son, Robert Miller, 24.

Maupin is shown above with lie detector apparatus, strapped to his chest and wrists. Operating the device is Leonarde Keeler (right), Chicago, Ill., criminologist.

In a brief interview as he was leaving the jail, Maupin revealed that he was tired from hours of daily questioning. He said "only once" had he been treated roughly during the questioning.

Maupin, had been employed in the McGrevey home as a houseboy. He has admitted being in the home about an hour before the fire was discovered and has said he quarrelled with Mrs. McGrevey at that time. He denied any knowledge of how the fire started and has insisted that Mrs. McGrevey was "in good health" when he last saw her.

VISIT BEFORE FIRE IS TOLD BY MUSICIAN

Left Mrs. McGrevey 'Sitting on Floor.'

By Clark Mollenhoff.

Sheriff's deputies Thursday night continued questioning of a 25-year-old musician who admitted visiting Mrs. Anna Marie McGrevey, 44, the night she was found dead in her burning home.

The musician, Harold W. Maupin, a Negro drummer, said he had "lived with" Mrs. McGrevey over a period of three weeks, according to deputies, but denied any knowledge of circumstances surrounding her death early last Friday morning.

After Midnight.

Maupin admitted being at the McGrevey house until "after midnight."

Mrs. McGrevey's nude body was found by Windsor Heights firemen about 1:40 a. m. in the flaming home at 6505 Forest court.

A charge of assault to do great bodily injury was filed Thursday afternoon against Maupin by Robert Miller, 1175 Harding road, Mrs. McGrevey's son by a former marriage. The charge was filed in connection with a knife attack allegedly made on Miller by Maupin several weeks ago.

Maupin pleaded innocent when arraigned before Justice of Peace E. W. Rinehart. He was held in jail in lieu of $1,000 bail bond.

Argument.

The argument between Miller and Maupin arose over Maupin's visits with Mrs. McGrevey, said Sheriff Howard C. Reppert.

Mrs. McGrevey, estranged wife of James E. McGrevey, had filed a suit for divorce in district court the Tuesday preceding her death. She had not lived with McGrevey since Jan. 5.

McGrevey has been living at 560 Twenty-ninth st., with a brother, Ted, Des Moines taxicab fleet operator.

"Maupin was the last person known to have seen Mrs. McGrevey before her death," Sheriff Reppert said. "He has told us that he was at the house until after midnight."

Called Taxi.

Reppert said Maupin claimed he called a cab at 12:05 a. m. and left the McGrevey house about 20 minutes later.

"He told us that when he left her Mrs. McGrevey was sitting in the middle of the living room floor nude, except for one of his (Maupin's) shirts and had a bottle of liquor in her hand," Reppert said.

"He told us that Mrs. McGrevey was not intoxicated when he left the house," the sheriff added.

Reppert said Maupin told him he had not informed law enforcement officials that he had visited Mrs. McGrevey "because I knew I was in a bad spot and I was even thinking of leaving town."

In regard to the assault charge, Maupin said he was accosted by Miller when he and another Negro, Douglas Johnson, went to the McGrevey home at 1:30 one morning about three weeks ago.

Maupin said he, Mrs. McGrevey, Norvaline Stewart, 18, Mrs. McGrevey's Negro servant, and Johnson had late parties at the home after members of the Des Moines Contract Bridge club had left the home.

On the night of the alleged assault, Maupin said he and Johnson arrived at the home in a taxi and noticed a man standing at the front door.

Walked Down Road.

"When we got out of the cab we walked down the road to wait for him to leave," Maupin said. "When we started down the road the man, who later turned out to be Mrs. McGrevey's son, called to us to come on in if that was the house we were supposed to be coming to.

"When we got inside Douglas asked to see Norvaline and then we proceeded to go to the kitchen where she was. It was at this time that Robert asked me what I was doing out there and I explained I was there with Douglas to pick up Norvaline.

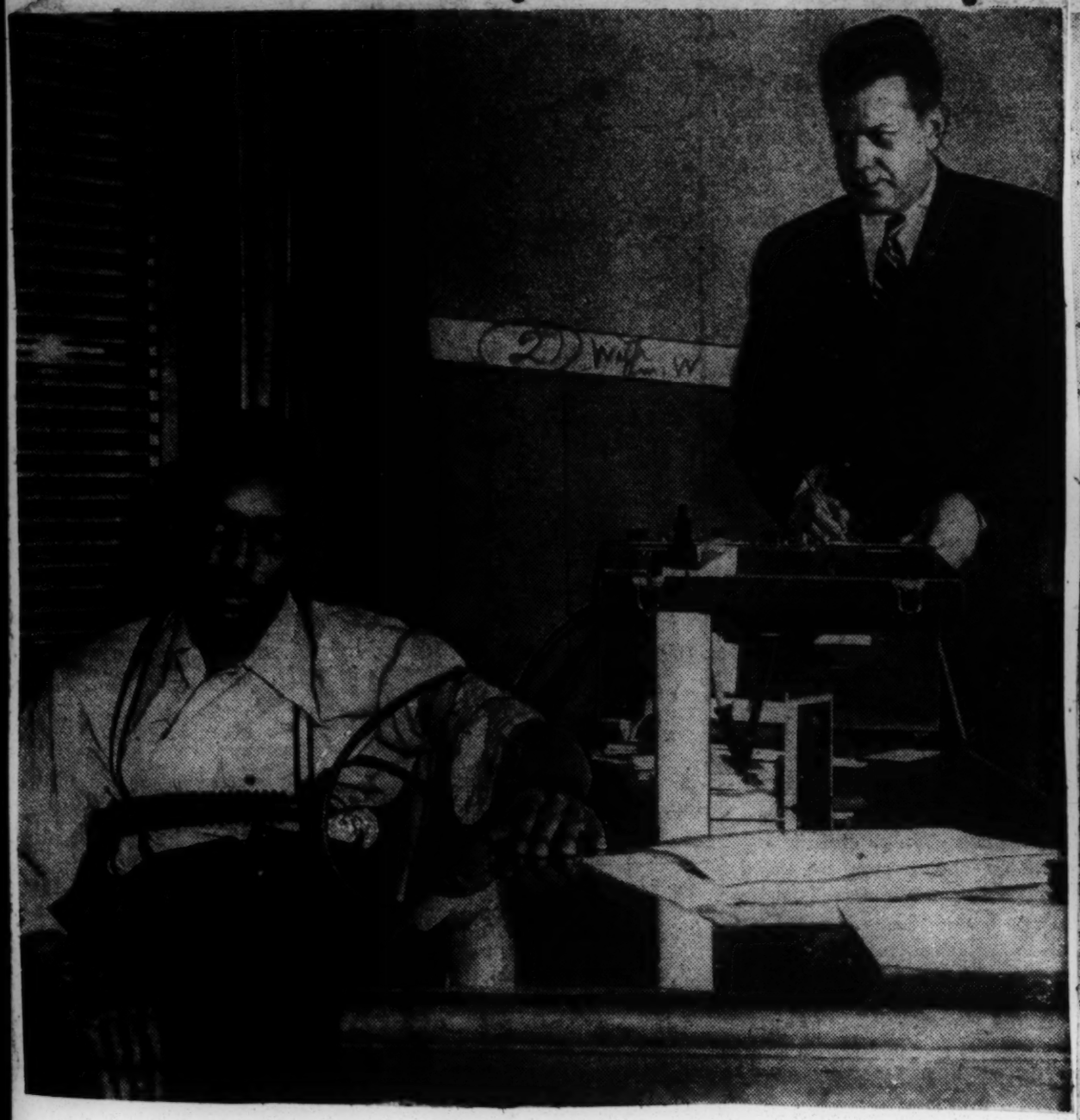
"He called me a liar and naturally I denied it."

Later, Maupin said, Miller went to the kitchen and argued with his mother "about what I (Maupin) was doing there and they shut the doors.

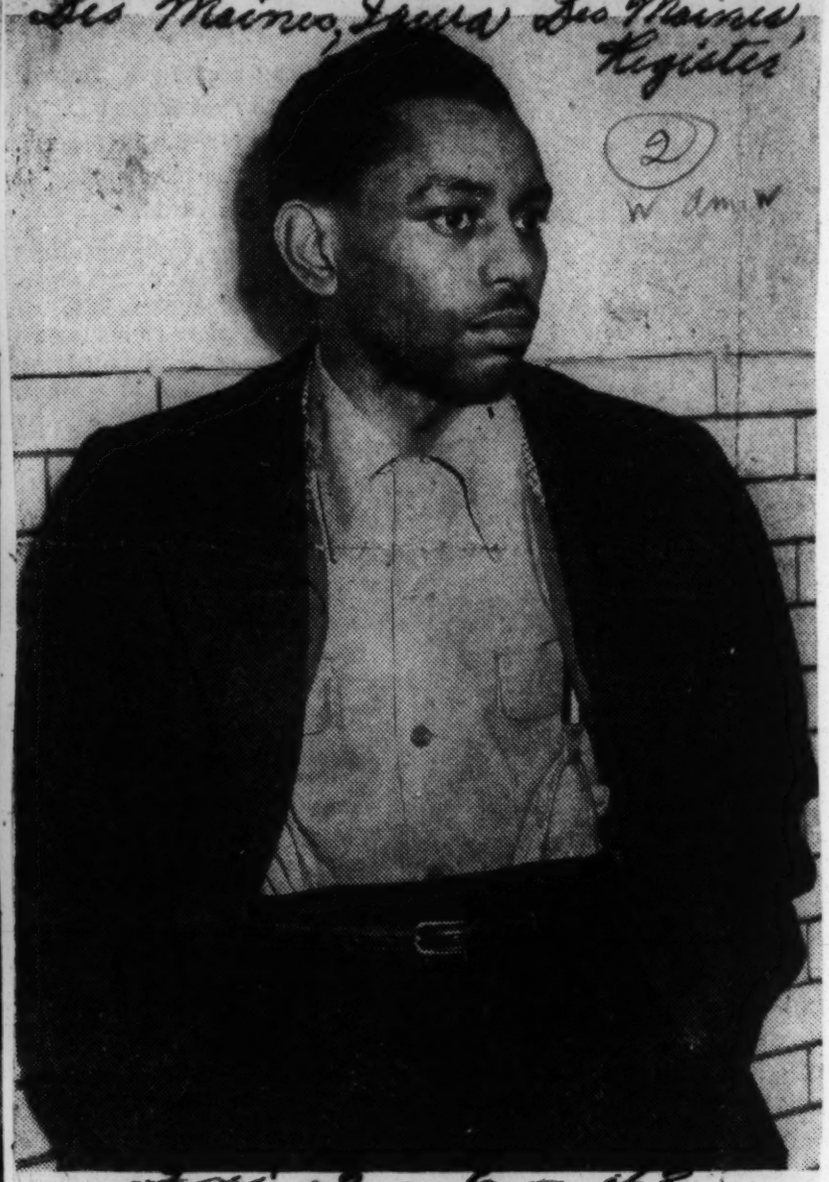
Maupin said Miller came out of the kitchen, knocked a paper from his hand and struck him in the nose. In a fight that followed, Miller claimed Maupin wielded a butcher knife he got from the kitchen.

Maupin told authorities he came to Des Moines from Omaha, Neb., on Jan. 9. He said he had a daughter living here.

Use Lie Detector to Question Maupin



Musician Quizzed in Woman's Death



Harold Maupin, a musician, Thursday was charged with assault with intent to commit great bodily injury and also was questioned in the death of Mrs. Anne Marie McGrevey, 44, who was fatally burned in her home last Friday. The assault charge was filed by Mrs. McGrevey's son, Robert Miller.

American Negro Boxer Ousted By Australia

The Times Birmingham, Ala.

SYDNEY, April 16 — (AP) — An American Negro was deported today as a prohibited immigrant under Australian law. His white Australian wife saw him off at the dock.

The Negro, Clarence Olin Reeves, who boxes professionally under the name of the "Alabama Kid," has been in Australia 10 years. He said his father runs a cabaret in Columbus, Ohio. Fri. 4-16-48

Reeves originally came to Australia for three fights. He was ordered to leave late in 1947 but was granted a reprieve.

Mrs. Reeves, 23, told newsmen she would follow her husband to America and live with him in Columbus. She said the Australian government will pay her passage and that of their two children.

Australia Ejects Boxer, White Wife, Children to Follow Him

Wire 2 American Sat 4-24-48

SYDNEY, Australia—Clarence Olin Reeves, a colored American professonal boxer who married a white Australian during his 10 years of residence here and is the father of two children, was deported last Friday as a "prohibited immigrant" under Australia's "white supremacy" law.

His 23-year-old wife who saw him off as he debarked on the former Army transport Marine Phoenix for San Francisco, told newsmen she would follow her husband and live with him in Columbus, Ohio, where her father-in-law runs a cabaret.

Mrs. Reeves said the Australian Government would pay passage for her and her children, Ray, 20 months, and Kay, three months. The boxer fought here under the name of "Alabama Kid," coming over originally for three fights. He was ordered to leave late in 1947 but won a reprieve.

With Belgians

+ + +

HAPPY REUNION for Richard Ellis and his Belgian sweetheart and son take place in New York last week. Wartime romance ended with wedding bells. Rev. Walter Offutt performed ceremony. Mother and child were detained three weeks on Ellis Island. Mrs. Ellis said authorities seemed to resent her because of brown baby. Fact that she was engaged to Negro also rankled them, she indicated.

+ + +

GI, Belgian Fiancee United, Wed With Help Of NAACP

NEW YORK— ANegro GI, Richard Ellis and his Belgian fiancee, Yvonne, and their young son, Richard, Jr. had a simple but sweet reunion last week.

And like ideal love stories, this one had a happy ending when Richard and Yvonne were married by Rev. Walter Offutt, church, secretary of the NAACP.

Before the final chapter, funds had been low, and Richard had difficulty getting his bride-to-be over. Then for three weeks, Yvonne was detained on Ellis Island.

When the Ellises finally were reunited, Mrs. Ellis was asked if she thought the immigration authorities liked the idea of her marrying a Negro. "I don't think so," she answered.

Mrs. Ellis might still be on Ellis Island, but her husband appealed to the NAACP. Generous staff members posted the $500 bond necessary for an immigrant requesting American citizenship.

About race, Mrs. Ellis says two things. "I love my man," and with her color makes no difference. Her family feels the same way, the 34-year old American-to-be declared.

Ellis, a 24 year old soldier stationed at Westover Field, Mass., admitted sheepishly that his mother opposed the marriage. His father and sister approve, however.

Virginia Jails Negro's English 'Bride'

By James T. Howard

Headlines in London's *Daily Express* screamed last month that an Englishwoman, Miss Margaret Goosey, was serving six months in jail in Virginia because of her love for a Negro GI.

The story is true despite the fact that Richmond papers ignored it beyond noting briefly for the record that Mrs. Goosey had been convicted of fornication in adjoining Goochland County.

"It is a most unfortunate incident," Prosecutor J. N. Knipp of Goochland County told PM by long-distance telephone, asserting that the fault rested with some unidentified American consular official in Britain who approved Miss Goosey's passport for a year's visit for the express purpose of marrying a man who happened to be a Negro.

Law Says No

The consular agent, Knipp declared, should have known that Virginia law forbids the marriage of whites and Negroes and should have warned Miss Goosey that she was headed for serious trouble in the U. S. A.

Knipp, who said he was eager to have the story fully reported by the press, related that Miss Goosey, 36, traveling at her own expense, arrived in Goochland (Population 130) about three months ago, intent on marrying Thomas Johnson, 28, who had returned to Goochland as an odd-job man after war service in England.

"We heard about it almost immediately and we tried to help her," Knipp related. "We explained the law to her and offered to help her get home again but she refused. She lived in the same house with the colored man for two months during which we tried every way we could to help her.

"We found her a job as a housemaid in Richmond but she threw it up and came back to Goochland. There was nothing for us to do but file formal charges against them both."

Knipp explained that the law against fornication in Virginia carries a maximum penalty of 12 months in jail and $500 fine, with a provision that the crime is to be considered more serious if the fornication is "with one who he is forbidden by law to marry."

"They were tried by Judge C. M. Johnston, who emphasized that Miss Goosey shouldn't be considered as a convicted criminal," the prosecutor related. "In his order he noted specifically that she was being sentenced in protective custody up to six months until some arrangement could be made to return her to England. Johnson was placed on probation."

Knipp said he had a long talk with Miss Goosey before she was sentenced and was convinced the one thing she wanted to do was to go back to England, where she formerly worked in a shoe factory, and forget the whole ugly business. He said he hoped that in the next week or two immigration authorities would cut through red tape, permitting her return home via Ellis Island.

English Girl Who Tried To Wed Negro Is Home

Southampton, England, Feb. 12 (AP)—Miss Margaret Goosey, 42, returned to Britain today after an unsuccessful trip to Virginia to marry a Negro ex-G.I.

Disembarking from the U. S. liner Washington, she declined to discuss the wartime romance which led to her imprisonment for violating a Virginia lawa white wife. Regardless of their against cohabitation with a Negro.decision, however, he has solemn-

Miss Goosey was pardoned only the condition that she return to England. She said she hoped to return to her old job as a shoe-worker in Northamptonshire. It was there she met Thomas Henry Jackson, 29, Virginia Negro serving in the U. S. Army. Last year she followed Jackson to Virginia.

fortune and a crown rather than give up his attractive English white bride.

Recalled by his uncle and counsellors of the Bamangwato tribe for an "explanation" concerning his marriage to Ruth Williams, 24, comely London clerk, the African heir apparent is flying back home this week for his crucial conference.

"I still want to be chief of Bamangwato, and want my wife to be by my side," Khama said solemnly. "I expect the final issue will rest with my people."

Clinging to her tall husband's arm, Mrs. Khama said:

"My one hope is that I can go back to Bamangwato and help him rule. The fact that I would be one white woman among 100,000 doesn't worry me."

WHIRLWIND COURTSHIP

Ruth met the gallant young African, who came here to study law, and was immediately impressed. It was virtually love at first sight, for after a whirlwind courtship of two weeks, they were married. After the ceremony, Khama advised his tribesmen of his action.

Khama declared that his uncle and tribe counsellors "may think differently" of him since he has decision, however, he has solemnly promised that he will either come back for his bride, or send for her to come to Bamangwato.

Prince Weds London Girl Called Home

(Special to The Courier)

LONDON—A parallel to ex-King Edward's historical decision to relinquish a kingdom "for the woman I love" loomed here this week as handsome Prince Seretse Khama, 27, heir to an African throne, dramatically declared that he would sacrifice a rich

Mixed Couple's Fight Aided by Civic Group

RICHMOND—Further developments are expected in the case of Miss Margaret M. Goosey, Englishwoman, who came to this country last June with intentions of becoming the bride of Thomas H. Johnson of Fife, Goochland County, and instead was ordered to serve a six-month sentence at the State Farm in the county.

Talk published in the daily papers about the young woman's being deported as an "undesirable alien" is just so much bunk, the Richmond AFRO learned last week.

According to the officer in charge of the U.S. Naturalization and Immigration Service Office in Norfolk, she can't be deported unless that she be returned to England. We understand that she is in the custody of State authorities and confined under orders of Goochland County Trial Judge Colin

Says She Wants to Remain

The officer explained further, "she has a permanent visa and cannot be deported unless she returns to England. Her people live over there and would welcome her home."

Romance by Correspondence

After his return to the States, which, incidentally, blocked their marriage abroad, they continued their romance through correspondence up until she came to America in June to marry him.

After flying from England to New York to marry the veteran, and his failing to meet her because of lack of funds, she came to Goochland by bus via Richmond, where he met her and they went on to Goochland aboard the same bus, but seated apart.

He had warned her what to expect in Virginia, Johnson says, but she was determined to defy it all.

No charges were placed against him when she was nabbed the second time for living at his home, he said, because she "took the blame," saying he had nothing to do with her return to the Johnson home.

Anxious to Marry Her

If the legal tangle can be straightened out, Mr. Johnson told the AFRO, he intends to marry the young woman, and expressed the opinion that she feels the same way.

Their marriage, he stated, has

British Refuse To Intervene In Jailing Of Va. Subject

met Johnson, who was stationed in England with the United States Army. She flew to the United States in June and is reported to have taken up residence with Johnson.

When the situation was brought to the attention of county authorities, Miss Goosey was sent to the Richmond Public Welfare Department and Johnson given a 30-day sentence for unlawful cohabitation.

Sentence Suspended

Later, she is reported to have gone back to live with Johnson at his home in Goochland, Virginia. She was then taken into custody and given a six-month sentence but the sentence was suspended upon assurance that the woman would return to England.

The British Foreign Office letter to Lidgren declared Miss Goosey was sentenced in "willfully contravened the ence for unlawful co- she was residing, and although with Johnson. At Rich- these laws may appear to many nia, December 18, Miss British people to be hard to de- tes, superintendent of fend, we have, of course, no Industrial Farm, said grounds for approaching the would leave for her United States authority."

With Jailed Va. Negro

LONDON. — (NNPA) — The British Foreign Office said last Saturday it found no grounds for protest with the United States Government over the jailing of Englishwoman in Virginia because of an extramarital relationship.

Its opinion was brought to the attention of county authorities, Miss Goosey was sent to the Richmond Public Welfare Department and Johnson given a 30-day sentence for unlawful cohabitation.

Sentence Suspended

Later, she is reported to have gone back to live with Johnson at his home in Goochland, Virginia. She was then taken into custody and given a six-month sentence but the sentence was suspended upon assurance that the woman would return to England.

The British Foreign Office letter to Lidgren declared Miss Goosey was sentenced in "willfully contravened the ence for unlawful co- she was residing, and although with Johnson. At Rich- these laws may appear to many nia, December 18, Miss British people to be hard to de- tes, superintendent of fend, we have, of course, no Industrial Farm, said grounds for approaching the would leave for her United States authority."

6-Month Sentence

Miss Goosey was sentenced in late November to serve a six-month sentence for unlawful cohabitation with Johnson. At Richmond, Virginia, December 18, Miss Elizabeth Kates, superintendent of the Virginia Industrial Farm, said Miss Goosey was a worker in a shoe factory in Wellingboro, Northants, England, at the time she

Couple Beats Jimcrow Ban

HARRISBURG.—Sgt. Percell McKamey and his German-born fiancee, Ingeborg Franke, have won their fight with the marriage license bureau here.

As reported in the Feb. 1 Worker a clark refused the couple's application on the ground that the bureau was opposed to "interracial marriages," though there is no state law against it.

The license is the first one of its kind to be issued here in 30 years. Publicity exposing the shameful action of the bureau officials aroused public resentment and aided the courageous couple to win their case.

refused rooms in hotels and refused service in restaurants. He explained that the cleaning out process would have to be done from outside because Uncle Tom leaders were partly responsible for the situation.

Wed Despite Pa. Bureau's Bias

First Sgt. Purcell McKamey and the former Ingborg Franke, of Germany, are shown after they were married in Harrisburg, Pa., last Tuesday, climaxing a three-week fight to obtain a license. Although there is no law in Pennsylvania banning mixed marriages, the Dauphin County Bureau said they were against "departmental policy." The ceremony was performed in Harrisburg by the Rev. C. H. Fountain at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Randall, relatives of the bridegroom. The newlyweds met while Sergeant McKamey was on duty in Germany.

Mixed Couple Denied License in Harrisburg

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Although intermarriages are not prohibited by law in this State, Sgt. Percell McKamey of Steelton, aws refused a license to wed Ingeborg Franke, his German-born fiancee, when he applied at the marriage bureau here last week, on the grounds that it was against the policy of the department to permit intermarriages.

The clerk advised Sgt. McKamey to go to the adjoining county of Reading where he could obtain a license readily. The sergeant then declared that this was his home and that he intended to be married in Harrisburg.

War Dept. Sent for Fiancee

Sgt. McKamey is stationed at Columbus, Ohio. At his request the War Department had Miss Franke brought to Harrisburg so that she could marry him. The sergeant is on a 10-day leave, taken so that he could complete the marriage ceremony.

Queried on the issue, Register of Wills Miles who is in charge of the marriage license bureau, declared that the bureau maintained its policy because he thought both races would be better off if there was no intermarriage.

Miles added that he had no prejudice against colored people, and that he did not see why the local newspapers were so aroused about this matter since it had been the practice in Dauphin County for many years.

Warned About Votes

Although Miles has been head of the department for 30 years, he explained that the policy of refusing to grant lincenses to interracial couples was established by his predecessor. Told that his attitude might cost the Republicans some votes, Miles declared:

"The matter is not closed and if it continues to be an issue, some adjustment may be made by the bureau."

Sgt. McKamey is determined to fight the policy and has retained Attorney Handler to represent him. In the meantime, Miss Franke is staying with McKamey's aunt in Steeelton where she is associating with McKamey's friends.

Hot-Bed of Prejudice

One local colored leader on hearing of the situation exclaimed that Harrisburg is so prejudiced that it is hard to get any favorable legislation through for colored citizens.

Harrisburg also is accused of discriminating in its public schools by maintaining three segregated grade schools and by gerrymandering its districts so that colored pupils are forced to attend segregated schools regardless of where they live.

The leader continued that although Pennsylvania has a Civil Rights Law, colored persons are

GI Proposes Race Aid For Germany's Brown Babies

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—A GI doing occupational duty in Germany is of the opinion that American Negroes should set up some sort of fund to care for illegitimate Negro-German babies born out of wedlock in the American occupied zone. Not only that, he would have the German mothers of the infants given some assistance in caring and bringing up the children.

Author of the proposal is S/Sgt. George H. Dupard of the 558th Infantry Company (rifle) (separate). Dupard, who has been in the European Theatre since December, 1944, blames the high rate of illegitimacy on the attitude of the American government about marriage of soldiers to girls of foreign nations.

He said, "Many soldiers would have married the girl or woman when it was found that she was to bring into the world his child, but due to the rotation policy and the strict marriage plan, the soldier-father had to return to the zone of the interior, therefore leaving behind him an unmarried woman as well as a child to be supported by the very unfortunate mother."

LOVE WINS OVER HATE:

Fraulein Here to Wed Vet She Danced With

By LYDIA T. BROWN

FAYETTEVILLE, Pa. — Miss Pejung of Culpburg, German, a blonde girl with a peaches and cream complexion, who served two years as a nurse with the German Army on the Russian Front, arrived here last week to wed her colored American war-time sweetheart, Manuel Souza of 18 Bloomingdale Ave.

She was very angry over the efforts of the American Consul and white reporters who tried to persuade her against marrying a colored man.

She said: "I like it here, but the food is too greasy. All the American soldiers I met told me they own a car, a big farm or a factory, but I knew this was not true. I knew everybody had to work here because I read about it in books."

Met in Dance Hall

She met her finace, a tall, good-looking lad with curley hair, in a dance hall in Hamburg, Germany ing 1945, and they started going together.

But they did not decide to take the big leap into matrimony until Souza returned to this country in 1947.

United States is th
not have to wear a
she goes here.

One of the shock
first had when sh
that she thought
was from the poli
In Germany,
writing pads
they are either the
police, she explain

Scores White Reporters

She said she did
American reporters
cause they were
she arrived in Bost
"I would not
she added.

Turning
serious mat
nurse said:
believe we had
when we heard of the
verses on various
ything was going so
rs, we won and then
as all over. Perhaps
o many fronts at one

Fear Russians

the Russian soldiers
ell in the winter but
could beat them dur-

When Miss Pejung received the marriage proposal she immediately applied for a permit to fly to America, but she was delayed for 18 months when her papers were supposedly "lost" by the American Consul after she had insisted that she knew what she wanted.

They had to wait a year and a half before American race prejudice in Germany yielded to her demands. The German fraulein speaks English with a slight accent, which she said proudly, Souza taught her while they were sweethearts in Germany.

Amazed by Abundance

She smiled broadly as she told of the wonderful American stores where clothes and food could be bought without ration cards. Another thing she likes about the

Army Red Tape

Berliners Fear Russians

She said the Russian soldiers could fight well in the winter but there were too many fronts at one time."

Permitted in U.S. Only Under Quota for Germans

Long Procedure Includes Military Okay, Consular Review, Court Appearance There

WASHINGTON

The State Department says that adoptions of "wild oats" German babies by persons in the United States is almost impossible. German children can enter the country only under the German immigration quota.

While Military Government Law permits the adoption of children by American personnel, military and civilian, stationed in Germany the American consular officers in Germany are authorized to consider the cases of adopted children.

These children are chargeable to under-subscribed quotas of which the German quota is one. The consular officers also are in possession of exit permits.

Adoption Procedure

Adoption procedure is a lengthy one.

The child must be adopted in Germany in accordance with State laws in this country, and then adopted again in this country in order to make application for citizenship.

The adoption must have taken place and be legally effective before the case can be considered under the existing program. Also, it is likely that the prospective adopter will have to appear before the German court holding jurisdiction in the case.

In view of the limited categories in which military permission can be obtained for travel to Germany, adpotion of children in that country appears impossible in a very large number of cases.

2 1948

With Italians

Italian Girl Wed to Dixie Veteran, Father of Her Child

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Bouse Anderson, 22, native of Columbia, S. C., and Giovanna Minucci of Florence, Italy, were married here Saturday by the Rev. Louis Lomax of Stratford Baptist Church.

Immediately after the wedding the couple left for a three-day honeymoon in Hempstead, Long Island, with Anderson's married sister.

The bride arrived in this country Oct. 30 by plane from Florence. She was accompanied by the 17-month-old son, born to her and Anderson while the latter was a GI in Italy.

The child is named Massimino. Necessary formalities before the marriage could take place were made by Judge of Probate John O. Flannagan.

Judge Flannagan ruled that Giovanna was a ward of the court and then as her guardian signed papers permitting the marriage to take place.

The bride told newspapermen she fell in love with Anderson because he speaks "such good Italian."

Anderson was born in Columbia where his mother still resides. He is a psychiatric aide at Fairfield State Hospital in nearby Newton, Conn. The couple will live in Bridgeport.

Italian Mother Wed to Ex-GI, Father of Son

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Wedding rites for Bouse Anderson, 22, of Columbia, S.C., and Miss Giovanna Minucci of Florence, Italy, brought a reunion to two lovers who had met during the war; and it also gave a legal name to their 17-month-old son, Massimino, born to them while the latter was a soldier in Italy.

The Rev. Louis Lomax, pastor of Stratford Baptist Church, officiated at the rites, held on Nov. 14, after which the newly-wed couple left for a three-day honeymoon to be spent in Hempstead, L.I., at the home of the bridegroom's sister.

The bride-to-be arrived in the United States on Oct. 30, by plane from Italy, accompanied by her young son.

Technicality Delays Wedding

Legal matters delayed the marriage, which was not permitted to be held until Judge John P. Flanagan had ruled Giovanna a ward of the court and then as her guardian signed papers allowing the ceremony to take place.

Discussing her romance with Anderson to newsmen, the bride stated that she fell in love with him over two years ago, because he spoke Italian so well.

Anderson, who attended school in Columbia, S.C., where his mother still resides, is a psychiatric aide at Fairfield State Hospital, Newtown, Conn. The couple plans to make its home in Bridgeport.

JAPANESE BRIDES—Shown above are five enlisted men of the Tokyo Quartermaster Depot in Japan who were wed-ed to young Japanese women not long ago. The couples are, from left: M/Sgt. and Mrs. Charles J. Ingersoll Jr., of Los Angeles and Yokohama, T/Sgt. and Mrs. Solomon E. Douglas of Chicago and Haneda, T/4 and Mrs. Abraham Auzen-ne of Los Angeles and Tokyo, Pfc. and Mrs. Bertram L. Davis, of Cleveland and Yokohama, and Pfc. and Mrs. Arthur W. Green of Petersburg, Va., and Tokyo.

Sergeant and Japanese Bride

Sgt. Burton Delgardo of 324 N. 61st St., Philadelphia, reweds his attractive Japanese bride in a ceremony at Yokohama Chapel Center in Japan. Chaplain Henry D. Sutton (in rear) of the 155th Station Hospital performed the rites. The Delgardos, who were married in a Japanese ceremony last July, plan to come to the States soon.

Brings Japanese Bride Home

First Lieutenant William J. Clement of Philadelphia is shown with his Japanese bride prior to their leaving Camp Gifu, Japan, for his new assignment at Camp Lee, Va.

With Norwegians

MRS. THRLEIF SCHJELDERUP

WED TO NORWEGIAN—(CNS)—Lovely Anne Wiggins Brown, noted for her fashion, charm and singing talent, writes friends in the States that she has no idea of giving up her singing career to become the bride of Jahn Thrleif Schjelderup, famed Norwegian [illegible] and attorney. Instead, Miss Brown will combine marriage and career, continuing her concert tour throughout Europe. It was at one of these concerts in Norway, where there is no racial discrimination, that she and Schjelderup, son of a prominent judge met and decided to marry May 11. A star of renowned ability, Miss Brown was the original Bess in Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" but left the stage after many successful years with the company to do concert work.

She went abroad last year with Paula, her only daughter by a previous marriage, enrolling her in a Switzerland school. Paula, who was brought up with a Chinese roommate, loves people of all races and is very happy to live with her mommy and new daddy in Norway. The people of that country have "taken" to the singer, showering her with gifts, flowers and curtsies every time she walks the streets.

The three are expected in the States early next year, after an extensive honeymoon where the bride will brush up on her skiing, via instructions from her famous husband.